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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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10 January 1986

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BURMA

PAPER VIEWS SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES AT THAI BORDER

BK101214 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 26 Nov 85 pp 5, 7

[Saw Htoo Sein Article: "When Unscrupulous Elements Get Together"]

[Text] Today, the entire national working people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, through strength of unity and solidarity of all the indigenous national groups of Union, after establishing a socialist democratic state where the people wield sovereign power, is building a new socialist society of affluence.

In spite of various difficulties, obstacles and hindrances, it has been possible to mobilize the people's strength and, in endeavouring to establish firm foundations for socialism through the planned system of economy under the correct leadership and guidance of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, we have now reached the first year of the Fifth Four-Year Plan. The economic condition has improved as targets were not only achieved but exceeded in the implementation of the annual plans.

However, there are those who cannot bear to see such favorable conditions being achieved. They are not just individuals or groups. They are above-ground and underground insurgent destructionists, old foreign capitalists and their henchmen the avaricious traders. They are a group of people who do not wish to see the establishment of socialism in Burma. They aspire for the capitalist feudal system and the neo-colonial style of economy. As is well-known, these unscrupulous elements have formed an unholy alliance to attack the construction of the socialist system under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Programme Party.

The Indigenous working people understand their activities full well. However, as THE BLACKMARKET ECONOMY from a book written by an economist from Japan is of interest, I shall recount it here. The title of this book is BORDER TRADE -- THE BLACKMARKET ECONOMY OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA. The author is Japanese economist Takamura Saburo and photo journalist Morita Kashi. The book, published in May 1984, has 207 pages with 64 photographs, 13 maps and 14 charts and it may be called quite a complete book.

Scenic views of the border, smugglers' route, the set-up of border trade and how the blackmarketeers and insurgents are working in collusion

inter-dependently are vividly given in the book. Describing the blackmarket camp of Wanka under the heading "Following the smugglers' trail" the author mentioned:

Wanka is a camp straddling the Moei River. Man as well as goods are transported across the 100-meter wide river by motorized boats. Of the blackmarket goods, seasoning powder produced in Thailand is the most popular item traded. Japanese made machinery parts and electrical appliances like radios, cassettes and fans are also included in the blackmarket goods.

On his visit to Phalu from Wanka, the author describes the blackmarketing scene as follows:

We also visited Phalu, another blackmarket gate. Like Wanka, it is situated on either bank of the river. People are seen bringing lobsters from Burma side. Cattle are also brought from Burma for the meat canning factory of the army of a neighboring country.

On the border trade set-up, as contained in Chapter 3 of Takamura Saburo's book, a clear account together with facts and figures are given as follows:

After 1975, with the increase in production of nationalized enterprises, the legally produced commodities and blackmarket goods came to be sold in competition. As a result of such competition, the pattern of flow of blackmarket goods into the country changed. The previously illegally imported cheap textiles could not compete with local products. After 1980, more electrical appliances and sophisticated machinery were smuggled in as blackmarket goods.

For smuggling blackmarket goods into the country, goods from Burma had to be smuggled out. Items which were popular in Thailand included jade, rubies and other gem stones, teak, animals like oxen, gold, iron, and antiques. These items are either not available in Thailand or they command a very high price when available.

In 1982-83, blackmarket goods illegally brought into the country accounted for one third of Burma's legally imported goods. As almost all the blackmarket goods are personal goods, they constitute four times the quantity of legally imported personal goods. Seasoning powder alone, smuggled in from the other country, amounted to 60 tons a year. The value of blackmarket trade between Burma and Thailand in 1982-83 amounted to K 5,000 million to K 6,000 million from Burma to Thailand and K 920 million from Thailand to Burma.

Takamura's book also gives a vivid account of insurgents who control border trade and their true situation. It is said that Mr Takamura Saburo himself visited the house of the commanding officer of the KNU's [Karen National Union] No 7 battalion. It is reported that the deputy commander explained the present situation of the KNU at the house. However, Takamura personally found out that the KNU leaders do not match their words with deeds. Hence, he wrote the following in the book:

Although they said that they had to fight back due to Burmese oppression and that they did not have sufficient funds, I saw television



and video sets in the house. A Japanese who was close to the Karen leaders once said that the Karen leaders were deceiving their followers into fighting for their continued livelihood.

The blackmarket trade is one which brings in large amounts of money for the insurgents funds. This is particularly true of the Karen insurgents who have set up base on the border region and who control a vast expanse of blackmarket trading region. Blackmarketeers who pass through this region have to pay tolls. The tolls collected amount to 100 million US dollars annually. This sum can be used to run a 16,000 strong army. That is why, blackmarketeering activities are flourishing as a result of the insurgents and the insurgents are existing as a result of the blackmarketeering activities.

Takamura gave an appraisal of the true situation. That is not all. He gave the following account on the foreign capitalists who turned to blackmarketeering activities when their opportunity to exploit was effectively stopped when the Revolutionary Council had to take over the reins of the State in 1962:

Foreign capitalists (Chinese, Indian) who no longer have any economic opening, made investments in blackmarketeering and came to play an important role. About 80 percent of blackmarket trade in Rangoon and Mandalay are in the hands of these Chinese and Indians. The number of persons involved in blackmarketeering activities stands at 500,000. Only the porters are Burmese who are poor.

Actually, what Japanese economist Takamura Saburo has written in his book are true situations known to the peasants, workers, People's Tatmadaw [armed forces] members and the entire working people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The Political Report of the Party Central Committee submitted to the recently concluded Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, gave the following guidelines:

"It is observed that blackmarketing activities in locally produced goods as well as illegally imported goods are gradually growing as it is easy to make money through such activities. Money involved in blackmarketing activities not only hinders the State's economic development and progress but also gives rise to increasing the volume of currency in circulation, increasing the rate of inflation and leading to higher commodity prices.

Hence, just as it is necessary to take measures through administrative means to narrow down the sphere of the growing blackmarketing activities on the one hand, it is also necessary to channel private investments from trade activities to production activities on the other hand."

In accordance with this guideline, the State Sector has laid down necessary plans and is now executing them in practice for eliminating the



avaricious blackmarketing activities. The Council of Ministers' Notification No 1 - Special/85, dated 3 November 1985, demonetizing all K 100, K 50 and K 20 currency notes in circulation in the Union of Burma with effect from 1 pm on the date of issue of the notification is aimed at uncovering black money in the hands of moneyed and the avaricious traders.

In doing so, with the interests of the working people in view, the demonetized currency notes of up to K 5,000 were immediately changed with legal tender currency. The unscrupulous moneyed people, taking advantage of the State's cetana (goodwill) paid fees and hired other people and distributed their black money of up to K 5,000 for changing with legal tender currency. Insurgents in the jungles were also found to be distributing their black money to be changed by those having connections with them with the result that action had to be taken according to law.

As such, the Council of State, on 15 November 1985, promulgated the Order Amending the K 100, K 50 and K 20 Currency Notes Demonetization Law (Order No 1 of the Council of State having the force of law, 1985).

At the same time, the People's Tatmadaw and the working people are working hand in hand to annihilate the KNU's who set up "gates" in border regions to exact tolls from the blackmarketeers, smuggle out the country's natural resources and manipulate illegal money.

As a result, the group of unscrupulous old local capitalists, avaricious traders and blackmarketeers and the KNU's in the border areas are faced with the unenviable situation of being hemmed in on all sides like fish in shallow water, as the saying goes. Under such conditions, it is vital for the national working people to constantly keep up their revolutionary vigilance and join hands with the People's Tatmadaw for total annihilation of the unscrupulous insurgent destructionists and to wipe out the remnants of the comprador-capitalists.

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CSO: 4200/393

BURMA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT TO INDONESIA--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Than Hla as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Republic of Indonesia. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0200 GMT 9 Dec 85 BK] 12624

CSO: 4200/393

INDONESIA

MOKHTAR INTERVIEWED ON AUSTRALIAN TIES

BK150225 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 14 Dec 85

["International Report" program Moderated by (Collin Johnson)]

[Text] The foreign minister of Indonesia, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, has flown to Australia for what he termed normal bilateral consultations with the Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden. Dr Mokhtar is visiting Australia at the invitation of Mr Hayden for the first time in 7 years. Dr Mokhtar is the first senior member of the Indonesian Government to visit Australia since the Hawke's Labor government came to power in March 1983. Before he left Indonesia, Dr Mokhtar gave this interview to Walter Hamilton.

[Begin recording] [Hamilton] Dr Mokhtar, Mr Hayden said recently that he believed that the Australian-Indonesian relations were in far better condition now than they've been probably before. Would you agree with that assessment?

[Mokhtar] Yes, although to say that they are far better means that they were not good in the past and I always maintain that they have always been good. So, that is my assessment.

[Hamilton] If Mr Hayden has indicated an improvement, presumably it is because of issues, such as East Timor, which has faded into the background. Do you think that you have learned something from the management of the issue in your relationship with Australia?

[Mokhtar] No, because we view that it has always been an Australian problem. It was a problem on their side and I think that they have sorted it out among themselves. It has never been an Indonesian problem.

[Hamilton] Is Indonesia concerned that the Irian Jaya border crossing issue may tend to destabilize Papua New Guinea?

[Mokhtar] Well, it may, depending on what measures Papua New Guinea takes against those that are the source of the disturbances which in our view are the people that they call themselves OPM [Free Papua Organization].

[Hamilton] How do you think PNG should handle the problem to minimize the damage to relations?

[Mokhtar] Well, they should allow the border crossers to go back voluntarily. For that, I think these people should be allowed to talk to their elders or the missionaries that used to care for them and also the officials, headmen, or any people that have been associated with them in the past. And we would be happy to let them come and talk to them. That would be one thing, but the thing is that of course the people that do not want these people to come back will do their utmost to prevent that.

[Hamilton] But how about the remaining core of individuals on the border who retain anti-Indonesian sentiment; surely this problem is going to be a festering problem.

[Mokhtar] Yes, that is right. It would be, I think, in the interest of PNG, as I said, themselves to do something about it. But again, it is not for me to say how.

[Hamilton] The governor of Irian Jaya has said that the border crossing issue is purely an internal affair of Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. Does this imply Indonesian opposition to the resettling of Irianese in third countries including Australia?

[Mokhtar] No, where it is in cases where clearly these people do not want to return, but again it has to be voluntarily. And then, they are free to go anywhere they like, but the thing is, one puzzles after there have been no serious attempts to really give these people a chance to return. I mean not much has been done to remove the obstacle -- to the return of these people. These people freely roam around and in fact they are hindering the return to the point that they attacked people that want to speak to them on the basis of a previously made agreement.

[Hamilton] Do you believe that the OPM guerrillas should be put out of the picture before any attempt is made for resettlement of refugees?

[Mokhtar] Yes, or persuade it, that they are being naughty and, you know, being very obstructive. But that is the whole point, maybe that is one way by which they can attract attention because they have ceased to be meaningful as a military force or political force. There is now no real support for them, but in this way, they are indeed attracting attention. The thing is, does one allow this to go on or not?

[Hamilton] Would you wish Australia to suspend, for example, its obligation under the International Refugee Convention until the military and political situation in the border can be stabilized to Indonesia's satisfaction?

[Mokhtar] No, we are not making such a demand. It is up to Australia what it wants to do with the obligations. I mean we are not telling other people what to do.

[Hamilton] But do we have a situation, for example, if Australia discharges its obligation that it faces? [question as heard] For example in the East Timor situation it is charging as it sees no obligations to the international

community there but inevitably that has been developed against Indonesian objections because of a different perception of how the problem should be handled.

[Mokhtar] Yes, because I think we have never been given a real chance to present our case. At least, this small group of people have always an a priori view of the East Timor question viewing the Fretilin [revolutionary front for independent East Timor] as a liberation movement. Now that is a big if. We do not view them as a liberation movement. They are a last-minute transformation of what used to be the Social Democratic Party of East Timor, which after the takeover of the Flower Revolution in Lisbon was transformed into Fretilin and weapons were given them by the Portuguese. So, it is a Portuguese creation. How on earth can you view this as an independence movement and they precisely do things that were against the agreement between Portugal and Indonesia --not to use force in self-determination. So I think the Australian position here was very strange. I mean this small group. Maybe some politics behind it.

[Hamilton] So, in the same way, if Australia were to accept political refugees from Irian Jaya, it would be tacitly accepting that there is an independence struggle going on there.

[Mokhtar] Not necessarily, it depends on whether they believe these people are refugees or not. I mean anybody that wants to go to Australia not according to the usual immigration procedures of course tend to be a refugee. I mean you can be coached to say the right things to be considered a refugee. That does not make them refugees.

[Hamilton] It is a fact also that the Irianese border crossers are not the only case of Indonesians spilling out of your natural border, for example the very large number of illegal immigrants going to Malaysia from your country. It does suggest that in many areas of your border, there is a potential for destabilizing the region as a result of the flow of people into the neighboring countries. Do you accept that there is such a potential?

[Mokhtar] I would not use this "destabilization" for one thing. Before there were borders, these people used to move from one place to other--take the South Irian and the western province case. I mean these people used to be back and forth. Now there happens to be two states and Indonesia and Papua New Guinea; all of a sudden there is a border, you know, and now if you cross there is a big, big fuss about it. So, I mean, in the past people used to move in hundreds or even thousands when maybe there is a drought here and conditions are better. They do not know, you see. Now then when conditions [word indistinct] they move back, you see. But now this is complicated by these troublemakers coming in between. Now, in between Sulawesi and Sabah there is the same thing. These people used to move back and forth but now all of a sudden, there is a state called Malaysia and Sabah becomes part of Malaysia. So I do not see this destabilizer. These are people moving back and forth. It has nothing to do with destabilizer politics because people are looking for work sometimes.



[Hamilton] China has said that it does not support the Indonesian communists. Why isn't this a sufficient undertaking as the basis for establishing full diplomatic relations between the two countries?

[Mokhtar] It has never been said to us officially. I mean a press report said that Hu Yaobang said it when he was in Australia. Now we want a Chinese high official saying that in Jakarta. That would be meaningful, you see. When Wu Xueqian came here for the 30th, 40th anniversary, whatever, 30th anniversary [of the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung], he did not say that. [words indistinct] It might have been very useful if he said it here to media.

[Hamilton] How soon can the Australian Broadcasting Corporation expect to be able to reestablish a correspondent in Jakarta?

[Mokhtar] Well, as soon as the minister of information thinks it can be done. So this is the question you should ask him.

[Hamilton] Have you perceived the obstacles for that coming up more often?

[Mokhtar] Well, if it is true that relations are very good and you are now able to take a better look at things and not unnecessarily engage in biased reporting, then I think the outlook is better.

[Hamilton] Where is the ASEAN policy on Kampuchea going right now? There doesn't (seem) to much progress toward getting Vietnam out of that territory.

[Mokhtar] Well, we are on the right track in that the MIA question is now well under way to being solved. They even have a joint excavation about 40 miles south of Hanoi, which was unheard of a few months before, so that is well on its way and it is up to the Vietnamese really to show they are in earnest about settling the Kampuchean problem, which is another precondition for the Americans before they can proceed with normalization.

[Hamilton] Do you think the American-Vietnamese relations--their development and progress--are a key to the whole issue?

[Mokhtar] I think so. I think they are at least, at least now they have something to look forward to when they settle the Kampuchean problem. I have always viewed the ASEAN plan--to solve the Kampuchean problem by asking the Vietnamese to leave--had one weakness in that it did not offer the Vietnamese anything from leaving Kampuchea. And how can you [word indistinct] a party to do something when they do not get anything in return. So by linking it with normalization, which was done by Indonesia, it does make sense to ask them to do something because then you can say, if you leave Kampuchea now, you know you can start talking about normalization with the United States. And that is a good thing. That, I think, they want very much.

[Hamilton] How is the depressed oil market internationally affecting Indonesia's economic development and what impact is this having on [words indistinct]?



[Mokhtar] It is very serious. I do not know whether it is going to have an impact on foreign relations; it is going to have a big impact on the domestic situation, but then again I think we are fortunate in that we have a people with a great capacity to endure.

[Hamilton] President Suharto [word indistinct] recently has been traveling overseas, including to Eastern Europe, seeking markets for your non oil exports. Has the course of oil depression required a rethinking of your foreign policy?

[Mokhtar] No, it is just a quest for the dollar, which is as good. I mean the communist dollar is as good as anybody's dollar. It is as simple as that. And as the oil prices plummeted, we were seeking for more and more markets and going where we did not use to go. That is the explanation.

[Hamilton] Are you concerned about the impact of unemployment domestically, vis-a-vis dropping your oil revenue.

[Mokhtar] Yes, it is very serious, especially in the big cities. I am thinking of the big cities because in the smaller cities, in the rural areas, we have this Indonesian social system which takes care of unemployed. I mean there are many more employed than you think, but anybody in Indonesia is welcome to share a plate of rice with his family and that is why I said the capacity to endure is so great because we have this flexibility.

[Hamilton] Are the social consequences of the economic problem linked to the recent decision to remove former communist party members and sympathizers from the oil industry?

[Mokhtar] I think that was more a security problem. When things were better, perhaps they were not considered too dangerous. [words indistinct]

[Hamilton] How much danger for the person who had an ideological leaning 40 years ago will present to Indonesia today?

[Mokhtar] We never know because communists are very determined people, and I do not know how their system works. There might be a situation where they feel they have to obey orders once orders are given. I am not saying that this network still exists, but it might.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, talking to Walter Hamilton.

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CSO: 4200/397

INDONESIA

FRENCH TEAM TO VISIT FOR INVESTMENT TASKS

HK150502 Hong Kong AFP in English 0419 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 15 (AFP)--A French Government finance team is due here late next month to work out a new formula for financing projects in Indonesia after a change in Jakarta's rules, a French minister has said here.

Jean Auroux, minister for town planning, housing and transport, told a press conference late yesterday that a new formula was urgently needed so that future French investments in Indonesia could continue under reviewed Indonesian Government regulations.

These rules crack down on mixed credit financing, on which the French Government along with major French firms has been heavily reliant for projects.

Indonesia now requires straight competitive bidding on most projects, arguing that mixed credits--part grant aid and part soft loans--often include hidden strings tied to companies in the country of origin.

Mr Auroux said Indonesia's top economic minister, Ali Wardhana, had assured him that Jakarta wanted to keep a favorable climate for French investment. During his five-day stay here, Mr Auroux held talks with Public Works Minister Suyono Sosrodarsono, Mr Wardhana, who is the country's economic coordinating minister, Research and Technology Minister B. Habibie, and Transport Minister Rusmin Nuryadin.

He discussed future projects in the sectors of water supply, railroads and aerospace, while French companies had already been given the go-ahead for the second stage of Jakarta's international airport, he said.

The minister also said he had assured Mr Habibie, who runs that country's fledgling aircraft industry P.T. Nurtanio, that France would participate in the staging of Indonesia's first international airshow scheduled for 1986.

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CSO: 4200/397

INDONESIA

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA ON AIR FORCE COOPERATION

HK121410 Hong Kong AFP in English 1309 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 12 (AFP)--Australia and Indonesia have signed an agreement formalizing an arrangement under which Australian engineers will assist in the repair and maintenance of Indonesian Airforce C-130 Hercules.

The Australian Embassy said in an announcement of the signing today that the arrangement had been in operation for two years involving engineers from the Australian Airforce and Qantas airlines.

However, the embassy statement said the size of the program now warranted a formal agreement in the framework of Australia's defence-cooperation agreement with Indonesia.

Canberra provided Jakarta with about 6.7 million U.S. dollars worth of military aid and assistance under the program this year.

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CSO: 4200/397

MALAYSIA

#### MAHATHIR CRITICIZES NEW PARTIES

Penang THE STAR in English 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "PM Hits Out at New Parties: 'They Lack High Calibre Leaders ... They Can't Survive for Long'"]

[Text] Port Dickson, Sat -- Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad lashed out at newly-formed political parties today and predicted that they will not survive because their leaders are opportunistic.

"They might say they are providing an alternative. But we know they are opportunistic. We don't have to say it.

"Their leadership is opportunistic. They lack high calibre leaders. As such these parties cannot survive for long," he said.

Speaking at the opening of an Umno Wanita work camp at Pasir Panjang near here, he said: "Good leadership must have correct and good values."

He said that without high quality leadership no party could remain strong or viable.

The Prime Minister did not name any party but two noteworthy political parties formed within the last one year are Parti Bersatu Sabah, led by Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan and Parti Nasionalis Malaysia, led by Puan Zainab Yang, with Cuepacs leader Ahmad Nor as a member.

"We all know what good and bad values are. But it is in the application and practice of good values that a leadership and a party survives or dies," he said.

Dr Mahathir also said that if parties were to be viable, leaders must discharge the trust placed on them.

"Good leadership consist of discharging and upholding the trust placed on the members and the people upon them," he told 800 Umno Wanita members.

Also present at the opening was Negri Sembilan Mentri Besar Datuk Mohamed Isa Abdul Samad, Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin, Minister in Prime Minister's Department Datuk Khalil Yaacob, Public Enterprises Minister Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz and Kelantan Mentri Besar Datuk Haji Mohamed bin Yaacob.

Dr Mahathir added that quality leadership must be practised by Umno members.

"When leaders want to make use of party members they (members) must resist.

"And if leaders make use of the party post for their own benefit, surely the members would reject them," he added.

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CSO: 4200/398

MALAYSIA

PAS TO APPLY THEOCRATIC RULE IF ELECTED

Penang THE STAR in English 14 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Alor Star, Wed. -- PAS said today that if it comes into power it will replace the present system with a theocratic rule and the present parliamentary democracy with what it calls a constitutional democracy administrative system.

Its national vice-president, Haji Nakhai Ahmad, said the party would also accept multi-lingualism and multi-culturalism.

Defending the merits of the PAS concept, he said that unlike a parliamentary democracy system, the constitutional democracy would operate through advice directives of a council of religious experts and elder statesmen.

He told 500 non-Malays at a PAS political dialogue here last night that under the present system, MPs and Parliament could amend the constitution "as they wished without consulting the people."

He asserted that the Prime Minister as head of the Government could use his powers and support by his backbenchers to amend the Constitution as many times as he wished.

Haji Nakhai also claimed that under the present system, the Attorney-General and Elections Commission as well as the Anti-Corruption Agency were not free to act.

According to him, if PAS came into power, all such bodies would be placed under the Head of State, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and subject to his discretion to freely eliminate corruption, and ensure effective administration and justice to all citizens irrespective of race and religion.

Haji Nakhai said PAS would accept multi-lingualism and multi-culturalism, which, in his opinion, was in line with the Islamic teaching that men were created by God in different races to enable them know and love one another.

He urged non-Malays in Kedah to have the courage to vote for PAS in the next election.



PAS Titiwangsa Federal Territory head Kamal Koh urged non-Malays to cast off fears and doubts and to support the party.

He said that through the Islamic way of thinking, Malaysia would achieve a realistic unity.

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CSO: 4200/398

MALAYSIA

CHINESE PARTY CHANGES NAME

Penang THE STAR in English 17 Nov 85 p 4

[Article: "New Name for Proposed Chinese Party"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat -- The proposed Malaysian Chinese Unity Movement party has changed its name to the Malaysian Unity Party (MUM) to reflect a "Malaysian identity." It will apply for registration before the end of the month.

Its pro term president Arthur Lee told a news conference here today that the Chinese-based party would be different from other communal-based parties in that it would look into the grievances and issues affecting all ethnic groups in the country.

The news conference was called after office bearers for the proposed party's protom committee were elected.

Those elected to the committee were president Arthur Lee, deputy president (1) Thomas Oh Teng Lin, deputy president (2) Willy Wong, secretary-general Tham Chee Kong, deputy secretary-general K.C. Tan and treasurer-general K.H. Pam.

Nine other committee members were also elected.

Mr Lee said the party was set up primarily to restore the confidence and dignity of the Chinese community.

This was especially so after the actions of a party claiming to represent Malaysian Chinese had shown how easily the community could lose the respect of "our fellow Malaysians."

He said one of the main aims of MUM was to strive for a "perfect" Malaysian multi-racial society.

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CSO: 4200/398

## MALAYSIA

## SLOWDOWN IN ARMS PURCHASES FORESEEN

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Nov 85 p 12

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. —** The armed forces can expect the Government to go slow on arms purchases under the Fifth Malaysian Plan (FMP), Deputy Defence Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said today.

He did not commit himself beyond saying that the proposed bill for defence purchases and military facilities would be less than \$7 billion.

He said that priority would be given to the construction of 20,000 units of houses for the more than 100,000 armed forces personnel to save the Government \$50 million a year in rental.

This would take precedence over defence purchases and military facilities, he added.

Datuk Abang Abu Bakar told the *New Straits Times* the Government's austerity drive implemented in 1981 and which affected the armed forces, too, would form the basis for defence purchases under the FMP.

He felt the original allocation of \$9.3 billion in the late 1970s and early 1980s would be reduced.

There has been no official report on how much of the allocation was trimmed when the Government implemented its austerity drive in 1981.

However, military observers estimated that \$7 billion was given to the armed forces up to the end of last year.

This was after considering that too drastic cuts in the defence budget would adversely affect the beef-up of the armed forces as proposed under the special armed forces expansion programme (Perista) launched in 1978 which was supposed to have been completed two years ago.

Asked whether the Defence Ministry was proposing less than the trimmed down \$7 billion for defence purchases and military facilities under the FMP, he only said: "It's less."

Datuk Abang Abu Bakar said whatever had not been achieved under Perista would be considered by the Government in the next five years.

"The Government appreciates the repeated calls by the people to boost defence and security especially in the wake of pirate attacks on vulnerable coastal towns such as the attack on Lahad Datu town in Sabah two months ago.

"But this does not mean that under the FMP, the armed forces are going on a shopping spree to get whatever they have been deprived of under Perista when there is not enough money to pay for the goods."

## Submarines

In this respect, Datuk Abang Abu Bakar said expensive defence equipment like sophisticated aircraft and new military bases running into billions of ringgit could not for certain be allocated funds under the FMP.

He said that the Royal Malaysian Air Force's proposed Gong Kedak base in Kelantan, the Army's Gemas-based Combat Training Centre in Johore and the Royal Malaysian Navy's Lumut base in Perak, all estimated to cost as much as \$2 billion, would not have a "bright future" under the FMP.

However, he said if the Government had extra funds during the FMP, these projects would be implemented.

But in the meantime whatever defence equipment and military facilities the army, navy and air force had would be fully utilised.

According to military observers, this means the navy would have to trim the \$1.2 billion budget for the Lumut base by deciding which of the projects have the highest priority; the air force would continue with the development of the one-third completed \$300-million Subang base; and the army would have to rely on its Pusat Latihan Darat (Pulada or Army Training Centre) in Johore for combat training.

Similarly, Datuk Abang Abu Bakar said, it was unlikely that defence equipment like submarines and sophisticated aircraft would be bought under the FMP.

But some other defence equipment needed by the armed forces might be bought with whatever limited funds the country could afford, he said.

He declined to give details about the equipment, saying "the central Government agencies responsible for approving allocations to Ministries have yet to finalise the allocation for us."

"There are still negotiations and counter-negotiations between the Defence Ministry and the central Government agencies on the final defence allocation for us in the next five years.

"We hope to get these details sorted out before the FMP is presented to Parliament at its March sitting next year."

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CSO: 4200/399

MALAYSIA

MUSA: RECESSION MAY BRING MALAYSIAN-ORIENTED MEASURES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The government will adopt Malaysian-oriented measures in facing the economic recession, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said.

However, it will first identify the ways to improve the country's economic situation, he said.

In facing the current recession, the government conceded that the country's economy is greatly dependent on the developed countries like the United States which buys a lot of Malaysia's primary produce, he said.

Datuk Musa, who is also Umno deputy president, was closing the two-day Wanita Umno work-camp at Kem Semangat near Port Dickson on Sunday.

He is confident that the government's efforts to overcome the problems will be successful with the cooperation and support of the people.

The government will be frank with the people and provide them with accurate information to get their support toward ensuring the success of the various measures, he said.

He also asked Umno members to understand the country's economy and explain the present situation to the people to gain their support.

Datuk Musa considered the present economic problems faced by the nation as a result of the world situation as the biggest challenge since independence.

To help overcome the problems, Umno members must understand the country's economic base, for until now they had only been faced with political challenges including those from the opposition, he said.

One easy way of understanding this is to find out whether the people have enough basic necessities, he said.

Datuk Musa said Wanita Umno had an important role to play to ensure the success of the party's struggle.

Malaysia's trade surplus widened to \$3.46 billion for the first six months of the year against a surplus of \$2.33 billion in the previous corresponding period, according to the Statistics Department's latest preliminary figures.

The better trade balance was due to an increase in exports to \$19.14 billion from \$18.21 billion against a drop in imports to \$15.68 billion from \$15.88 billion.

During the period, Malaysia enjoyed a surplus of \$3.60 billion in its direct foreign trade, up from \$2.23 billion previously.

However, in its trade with Singapore, Malaysia suffered a deficit of \$144 million against a surplus of \$91 million.

Among the major imports were machinery and transport equipment accounting for \$6.74 billion or 43 percent of total imports, manufactured goods (\$2.33 billion, 14.9 percent), mineral fuels and lubricants (\$1.88 billion, 12 percent), food (\$1.61 billion, 10.3 percent) and chemicals (\$1.43 billion, 9.1 percent).

Imports of machinery and transport equipment and of manufactures fell from the previous year's levels while imports of mineral fuels and lubricants, food and chemicals showed increases.

Major exports included mineral fuels and lubricants (\$6.03 billion or 31.5 percent of exports), inedible crude materials (\$3.62 billion, 18.9 percent), machinery and transport equipment (\$3.51 billion, 18.3 percent) and animal and vegetable oils and fats (\$2.6 billion, 13.6 percent).

Except for inedible crude materials, exports of the other major categories showed increases.

The top income earner remained crude petroleum with revenue of \$4.46 billion, followed by thermionic valves and tubes and photocells (\$2.29 billion), rubber (\$1.48 billion), saw logs (\$1.29 billion), palm olein (\$1.23 billion), and liquefied natural gas (\$1.12 billion).

Malaysia's main trade partners during the period were Japan which imported goods worth \$3.57 billion from Malaysia and exported \$4.36 billion, Singapore (imports \$2.47 billion, exports \$3.92 billion) and the US (imports \$2.54 billion, exports \$2.42 billion).

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CSO: 4200/398



MALAYSIA

NATURAL RUBBER INDUSTRY NEEDS CHANGE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "NR Industry Revamp Needed"]

[Text] The government has decided to scrap the rubber smallholding system because the system "has not helped smallholders," Datuk Musa Hitam said yesterday.

The smallholders, he said, are still trapped in poverty, in spite of government assistance through subsidies and grants over the years.

He said the decision to abolish rubber smallholdings was part of the government's strategy under the National Agriculture Policy (NAP).

"It is the government's objective now to shift the responsibility of growing rubber over to the estates, and get the smallholders to switch to other crops like cocoa and oil palm or livestock breeding," the acting Prime Minister said. He was opening the 11th delegates conference of West Malaysia Risda Workers' Union in Desaru near Johore Baru.

He said the problems and poverty faced by rubber smallholders were a reality that "we all have to accept, whether we like it or not."

The government could not let these smallholders continue to live in perpetual poverty and suffering, he added, saying that it was the government's objective to correct this state of affairs.

The underlying theme of the NAP is to increase agricultural productivity through efficient farming techniques.

"In this context what we are striving for is to reduce the percentage acreage under rubber from the present 40 percent but at the same time increase output through efficient and sophisticated farming techniques," he said.

He said the government's decision did not mean that Risda which has hitherto been involved in the development of rubber smallholdings would be restructured to play a new role.

Risda will in fact be faced with an even more challenging task now. They will be entrusted with the task of changing the mentality and psychology of smallholders so that they will be able to accept the government's move to stop them from growing rubber.

Datuk Musa said natural rubber would continue to be in demand in the world market because to date no suitable substitute has been found.

"But we have to accept the fact that the government's strategy should not be confined to just one main primary commodity.

"We have to increase the cultivation of other crops like cocoa and oil palm which also command good demand internationally," he said.

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CSO: 4200/398

MALAYSIA

# SAFEGUARDS FOR FISHERMEN IN THAI PACT ASSURED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Nov 85 p 3

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Sun.** — Local fishermen will have the last say with regard to the proposed fishing pact with Thailand to ensure that they fully benefit from the venture, the National Fisheries Board (NFBM) chairman Datuk Abu Bakar Rautin Ibrahim said today.

Allaying fears among the local fishermen regarding the proposed pact to be discussed by the Malaysian Government and the Thais, he said the local fishermen need not worry because they would be given an opportunity to study the terms of the agreement.

Speaking to NST, Datuk Abu Bakar said the terms of the agreement must first be acceptable to both the local fishermen and their Thai counterparts before any pact could be established.

"We will certainly not go into any agreement with the Thais pertaining to co-operation in the deep sea fishing operations if our fishermen are not agreeable to the terms.

"There will not be any joint venture until both parties have agreed on the terms," he said.

He stressed that the Government would not do anything to jeopardise the livelihood of the people.

"We have the local interests uppermost in our minds. The fishermen need not worry," he said.

He said the fears raised by the fishermen had helped the Government in its negotiations.

"We were glad that the fishermen were sensitive and responsive to the issues. We have held preliminary discussions with the Thais but these discussions were confined to bilateral agreements on the agricultural sector which concentrate on transfer of technology and experience, officers exchange programmes, the development of the Sungai Golok Valley and the transit of perishable goods from Thailand to Singapore.

"The bilateral agreement would only facilitate the formation of such joint venture operations. Even if it occurred, it would be a fishing company-to-company affair.

"In other words, the local fishermen will themselves decide if they actually want to have any joint ventures."

Datuk Abu Bakar said that even if there were joint venture operations, it would not necessarily mean that the operations would exist forever.

"We will probably restrict the operations to a certain duration after which these operations would probably be handed to the local fishermen," he said.

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CSO: 4200/399

MALAYSIA

# ONE-THIRD OF MALAYSIANS LIVE IN POVERTY

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

**A THIRD** of Malaysians live in poverty, the Dewan Rakyat was told yesterday.

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Khalil Yaakob, in replying to Encik Ibrahim Azmi Hassan (BN-Kuala Nerus), said the percentage of people living in poverty in Peninsular Malaysia was 30.3 per cent in 1984 and 27.7 per cent this year.

In Sabah and Sarawak the statistics for 1982, the latest available, showed 29.2 per cent and 31.3 per cent respectively.

The updated statistics for the two States and the latest review for the peninsula will be included in the Fifth Malaysia Plan documents due

to be presented in Parliament early next year.

Replying to Wan Mohamad Najib (BN-Pasir Puteh), Datuk Khalil said there was no breakdown of the poverty-stricken by communities.

Encik Ismail Said (BN-Kemaman) then asked whether inflation and the rising cost of living were considered when the New Economic Policy was planned, to which Datuk Khalil replied in the affirmative.

Datuk Saidin Mat Piah (BN-Padang Rengas) again queried on the breakdown by communities, to which the Minister said the rural Malays formed the majority of the poor.

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CSO: 4200/399

MALAYSIA

INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION IF PRICES FALL

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — Malaysia may have to increase its production of petroleum beyond its targeted level if the price of oil drops below US\$24 per barrel, Petronas adviser Tun Hussein Onn said today.

The former Prime Minister said the 510,000 barrels per day (bpd) level targeted under next year's Budget might only be sufficient if the price stays between US\$24 and US\$26.

"I can't see what other alternative we have since we depend a lot on petroleum revenue," he told newsmen after receiving \$10,000 and \$1,000 from Precept Construction Sdn Bhd and Sunday Motor Sales respectively for the Tun Hussein Onn Eye Hospital project at his office in Menara Dayabumi.

Tun Hussein, who is also president of the Malaysian Association for the Blind (MAB), said it has yet to be seen whether the price of oil would drop as oil price forecasts were not very accurate.

According to news agency reports this week, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah said it was not far fetched to think that world oil price could drop to US\$15 a barrel.

The Minister said a number of producers were putting pressure on the market in trying to get a bigger share of the world oil sales.

It was reported that though the demand for its oil had dropped, Opec members were seeking to boost their market share.

Tun Hussein said the situation would be serious if the price of oil were to fall to US\$20 a barrel. Should the price drop to very low levels, its production might be uneconomical.

He said the factors resulting in the fluctuation in oil price were beyond the Government's control. But while it had no control over the elements influencing oil prices, the Government could control its expenditure which should be curtailed wherever necessary.

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CSO: 4200/399

MALAYSIA

IRON ORE IMPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Nov 85 p 3

[Text]

PENANG, Thurs. -- A contract for the export of iron ore from India to Malaysia is expected to be signed soon, Indian High Commissioner to Malaysia Ranjit Sethi said today.

This is one of the steps being taken to rectify the bilateral trade imbalance which is now in Malaysia's favour.

Indian interests will also probably be involved in power and construction sectors in Malaysia.

Mr Sethi said this before paying a courtesy call on Chief Minister Dr Lim Chong Eu this afternoon.

Last year, he said India imported \$1.6 billion worth of goods from Malaysia while Malaysian imports from India totalled only \$200 million.

The main items imported by India from Malaysia are palm oil, rubber, tin and petroleum. India's main exports to Malaysia are engineering goods, especially equipment for the power, railways, construction and road transport sectors.

India is happy with the positive attitude of the Malaysian Government in trying to increase imports from India.

He said that Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah was visiting India with a large delegation comprising public and private sector representatives.

"I know that very good preparations have been made for the visit so that Malaysian importers can make significant orders and purchases," he said.

Meanwhile, the State Gerakan Youth has urged Dr Lim to reconsider his decision not to stand in the next general election as he had led Penang from an under-developed State to a dynamic and economically strong one.

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CSO: 4200/399



PHILIPPINES

TEXT OF MARCOS ADDRESS AT PHILIPPINE BUSINESS CONFERENCE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16-18 Nov 85

[16 Nov 85 pp 1, 14]

[Address by President Ferdinand Marcos before the 11th Philippine Business Conference in Cebu City, 15 Nov 85--"Agriculture and the Region: The Key to Economic Recovery"]

[Text]

I am honored by your invitation to address this 11th Philippine Business Conference, and I am delighted by the opportunity that this has provided me to visit Cebu City and the Visayas once again.

This important annual conference of our business community, in moving out for a change from Metro Manila, could not have found a more appropriate and pleasant site for its present deliberations than this city.

To our people, Cebu City is "the Queen City of the South," a kind of second national capital. If Metropolitan Manila today is an impressive network of cities and municipalities, so can we speak here of a Metro Cebu comprised of Cebu City proper and adjoining cities and towns. Such has been the impressive growth of this Metropolis in little more than a decade.

And when we address the subject of "Regional Development in our Country,"

which is the theme of this conference, we may say that this city and this province personify the climate of opportunity and effort present in our regions today.

**The Political Question**

I believe we should begin our discussion by tackling first and immediately the issue which is agitating all of us today: My proposal for the calling of early presidential elections in January 1986. This is after all an issue that embodies at heart the question of confidence and consensus in our national life.

Why, it is asked, is there need for such an election at this time?

Why, many have wondered, am I voluntarily offering to shorten my term for the sake of early presidential polls?

I would answer: To secure a vote of confidence for my administration, for our program of government, and for our program for national economic recovery. And I will add that on the successful holding of such election may well rest the long-term stability of the Republic. (To be continued)

[Text]

Until I made this decision early this month, I had always felt that such a political exercise was not necessary for us to govern effectively that we had more urgent tasks to confront.

During the past two years, in the midst of what is surely the gravest crisis to confront the nation since 1972, there has been strong demonstration of the stability of our government. It has shown its vigor in pushing through a difficult economic stabilization program. It has successfully proven the vitality of its democratic processes and institutions through the holding of successful parliamentary elections. And it has for the most part shown its ability to conciliate the grievances and stem the disturbances that were threatening to break the nation apart.

Yet, despite these evidences of political stability, there persisted doubts and questions about the long-term stability of the Republic.

This is the reason for the special elections.

In your primer on this conference, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry tellingly observes that there is an evident contrast between the "malaise and depressed spirits of the capital" and "the entrepreneurial excitement of the regions," and it declares that "national economic recovery seems to have a natural starting point in the grassroots, the regional economic development projects."

To that I say "amen." For this is really the point of what we have been talking about and working at in the economic recovery effort. This is the focus of our development activities today, and this regional dimension will make all the difference in the achievement of recovery and the resumption of growth and

expansion for the national economy.

In addressing you today, therefore, I want to focus my remarks on our policies and programs for agricultural and regional development. Let us address felt concerns and problems in these areas, with a view to the practical thrust of your scheduled discussions.

#### Agricultural Development Program

As is now well known, our revised National Development Plan envisions that the agricultural sector will lead the way and propel national recovery and sustain economic growth in the coming years. In line with this, we have formulated a comprehensive program for agricultural development, whose overall objective is the promotion of balanced agro-industrial development.

The reasons for this new emphasis are many.

— In these times of scarce resources for development, agriculture, being non-support dependent as compared to most of our industries, offers the best potential for lifting the economy out of its present recession.

— While all other sectors posted negative growths in 1984 and during the first semester of 1985, agriculture in contrast grew by 0.8 percent in 1984 and one percent during the first semester.

— Agriculture is also the national economy's biggest employer, providing livelihood to nearly 70 percent of the population.

— And in the all-important effort to bring down inflation, revitalizing agriculture should be given priority since food expenditures account for nearly half of the consumer budget.

In the new thrust in the agricultural sector, it is a major advantage that we have laid in place major

policy reforms in earlier years and have realized considerable success, particularly in our food production effort. Among these were the following vital policy decisions:

1 The introduction of new technology into Philippine agriculture.

2 The channeling of credit for agricultural development.

3 The adoption of price support for farm products.

4 The modernization of irrigation systems and other infrastructures vital to agriculture and industry.

5 The massive reform of the system of land tenure that for centuries had entrapped our tenants in bondage to the soil.

Because of our experience in earlier years, we know therefore what to do, what to sustain, what to improve, what to intensify. The agricultural environment is hospitable to the major push we are making to increase agricultural productivity and promote agribusiness development. And we have had merely to frame a few additional policies to flesh out the new comprehensive program.

One of these new policy actions is the lifting of controls and interventions that are seen to have dampened production and investments in agriculture. Price controls on all commodities have been lifted with the deregulation of the rice price ceiling last October.

The system of mandatory price ceilings on basic commodities has been replaced by a more active procurement program to beef up grains buffer stock operations for controlling seasonal price fluctuations. For a more effective procurement program, support prices are being maintained. This ensured a ready market for the farmers and reasonable price for their product, thus

giving their additional incentives to increase production and contribute to their improved incomes and welfare.

As we take market-freedom initiatives, we are also pushing other policy measures necessary to enhance the agriculture sector's productive potential. In particular, we seek the early passage of the agricultural incentives bill. This will lead towards the efficient mobilization and the proper channeling of adequate financial resources to the sector by enhancing the attractiveness of agriculture to investors. Combined with the other policy reforms, the realignment of incentives will improve farm productivity and generally make agricultural ventures more profitable than in the past. This will not only expand agricultural production and diversify agri-based investments, but will also meet the needs of the rural population, particularly the small farmers.

We are taking into account the complexities inherent in agricultural investments compared with other sectors.

All the policy reforms seek to ensure the independence of policy formulation and regulation from commercial and operational functions. The policy climate being promoted in the agricultural sector allows the market mechanism and private initiative to determine the decisions for production and distribution in order to effect greater efficiency and stimulate entrepreneurial spirit.

But this does not suggest by any means that our government agencies will not be at the forefront in supporting private sector efforts in agriculture. We are in the fact identifying now and preparing studies on various ventures.

(to be continued)

## [Text]

Private sector initiative is being encouraged. These include the intensified production of traditional as well as potential nontraditional commercial crops. The prospects for pineapple, a traditional commercial crop, are bright as export earnings which amounted to \$133 million in 1984 are expected to increase by about 26 percent by year end. The potential offered by our non traditional export crops and commodities, on the other hand, such as mangos, coffee, and fish are great. While our dollar earnings from the exportation of mangos and coffee are expected to increase by 48 percent and 12 percent, respectively, by end of 1985, fish exports, whether fresh or preserved, will likewise generate an increase in foreign exchange earnings of 30 percent. With the implementation of the rubber development program, it is very likely that the intensified production of this crop will be able to respond to the growing demand of the export market.

The other crops which show potential to support the country's import substitution program include cotton, dairy, yellow corn, soybean, cassava and sweet potato.

### Developing Exports

Our thrust in developing agricultural exports coincide with our own emphasis in the production of manufactured exports.

Our basic policy is to produce goods, in both agriculture and industry, for which there is a market abroad, which no other country can produce, or if there are others, which we can produce at which lower cost.

In line with this we have been conducting surveys of the world market. And it is quite revealing how many products we have in which we have considerable competitive advantage.

Let me outline in the most sketchy manner possible what the agricultural program is.

I. Continue irrigation infrastructure for the year. This year we shall irrigate 140,000 hectares in addition to the about 15,000,000 hectares already irrigated. (Note: Make emphasis on small and medium-scale irrigation system especially on communal irrigation system.)

II. The production of products that we are now importing should now be given priority. Such products are:

#### 1984 Import Values

a) Animal Feeds like corn, soybean, fish meal, \$92,674,314.

b) Dairy Products, \$65,541,833.

c) Beef, \$1,827,095.

d) Wheat and Flour, \$136,270,815.

e) Cotton, \$19,811,152.

f) Fertilizer, \$87,993,395.

(On this matter the Biogenetic Experimental Center has already discovered the nitrogen fixing bacteria of legumes that draw nitrogen from the air and deposit the same in the roots, thereby reducing the necessity for fertilizer. This is known as micorhizza or commonly known as the rhizom project, the bacteria is actually the nitrogen-fixing system of legumes which should be transferred to rice, corn and other staples. Added to this is the experiment on the use of natural sources of organic fertilizer like Azolla, or the blue-green algae and Ipil-Ipil. Ipil-Ipil is the fast growing nitrogen fixing tree that can be harvested after nine months for the production of wood pulp, animal feeds and fertilizer.)

III. Control of post harvest losses which today averages 30 percent of the entire crop in staples, vegetables, fruits and other similar products.

IV. Biological control of pests on which advances have been made. Such pests include the corn stem borer, coconut, cadang-cadang, rats, locusts, mosquitoes, and the like.

V. The establishment of systems in the production of raw materials indigenous and exclusive in the Philippines, like rattan for wicker furniture, black nitro vine bantal and buri as well as ramie, prevent the exportation of such raw materials so that we have the exclusive manufacture of the final products which we expect will continue to have a market in the next several years. This includes the establishment of plantation worked and managed like any other plantation just as we are managing sugar plantations and coconut plantations.

VI. In mining, the re-direction is towards minerals that are found in the Philippines which find ready market to replace our exports of copper chromite and nickel. At the same time, we must increase the profitability of the present copper mines by increasing the recovery of gold and silver and even titanium or tungsten as by products. Titanium is one of the materials that is used in space travel.

VII. We must mine new products, like kaolin which is ordinarily used for ceramics and polishing paper and which is substantially a part of the production of rubber tires.

VIII. The conversion of the deforested areas with an area of about 2.5 million hectares into plantations either of the new coconut or palm oil varieties or fruit trees in orchards, as of the mango in the lower areas, including guyabano, dayap and calamansi. This involves the development of fresh fruit juices processing which are expected to be one of the most marketable items in the next several years in the world market.

IX. We should establish multi-story cropping plantations especially in coconut and sugar regions. In coconut regions, the first story would be the production of such crops like soybean, green peas and black

pepper. The second story will be pineapple and cantonella. Cantonella, which is known in the Philippines as tanglad, is the source of menthol that is used in menthol-tipped cigarettes.

X. The systematic establishment of orchards in the proper zones is worked out by the survey conducted by the ministry of agriculture. This shall include not only production but likewise the processing since processed natural food like fruit drinks is expected to be saleable in the next several years or even during the decade.

XI. We should also establish plantation for resources and for perfume, like dong-dong, cantonella, vanilla and patchouli, and small farms that produce exotic tropical flowers and orchids for exportation.

XII. The Philippines is one of the four UN-sponsored fisheries research and development centers. We succeeded in producing fry under controlled laboratory conditions for prawns, milk fish and carana or talakitok or maliputo.

XIII. We should now plot the movement of tuna fish schools that are supposed to be moving around the Philippines all years round following food, current and the climate. Tuna is our biggest export in the fishing industry. We have been informed as to where they are in certain parts of the year but the plotting of their movements is not complete.

XIV. It takes one and half years to mature a lobster for market. We have had experiment to show that this can be reduced to one year or perhaps six months.

XV. We should now develop the fishpond industry so that it is not vulnerable to the storms and typhoons that visit the northern half of our country. This includes the replanting of mangroves or bakawan trees as wind breaks and the systematization of the water drainage system to prevent overflow of fishponds.

XVI. We have 63 lakes of 200,000 hectares in the Philippines and sea coasts longer than that of the United States. The brackish water available for control production of fish amounts to something like 196,300 hectares. Fresh water swamp-land is 124,000 hectares. Brackish water swamp-land is 262,000 hectares. Fresh water fishponds is 13,800 hectares. Inland River water resources is 1,100 hectares. This should now be opened up to investors for prawns, lobsters, oysters, milkfish, carana and dudung, the salmon-like fish found in the Cagayan River and in Mindanao Lakes. Experiments are going on the use of all this inland waters on a large scale. Investors should be welcomed to a long period of control and management over areas that the government should ease out or dispose of.

XVII. Energy. Through the use of multi-purpose dams, geothermal and dendrothermal. (Dendrothermal means the use of wood waste and wood pulp or wood and coconut charcoal to fuel generation for electricity as well as mobile engines for vehicles.)

As we get this sharper picture of the world market, we align better economic efforts at time. And on a nationwide scale we can rigorously identify what products specific regions can produce or manufacture efficiently based on its endowments and resources.

#### Regional Development

This brings us to the theme of your conference, "Regional Development." Your choice of theme highlights the government's own commitment to regional development as one of the major goals and instruments of national development. Specifically, regional development both as a goal and a strategy, aims to effect equity of opportunity for each region to exploit its indigenous resources potentials for productive development endeavors. It also rectifies the imbalance among and within regions as manifested by disparities in income and welfare and in access to social and economic opportunities.

To correct the wide disparity in the levels of development and rates of growth among the different regions of the country, each of the regions has formulated its regional development plans and investment programs. Through these regional plans and investment programs, each region is given ample opportunities to fully utilize its resource endowments and comparative advantages.

To give substance to the two-pronged strategy of agricultural modernization and regional development, we are encouraging more private sector investment in agribusiness, not only to meet basic domestic food and raw material requirements, but also for the production of agricultural commodities which are import-substituting or have good export potential such as yellow corn, soybeans, coffee, cacao, cassava, fruits and other food and commercial crops. I am happy to note that the INC and the regional development councils have taken the initiative in identifying business proposals in specific regions.

Programs to promote specific crops are ongoing in the various regions. For instance, we have the cotton financing program in six (6) regions, the rubber development program for all of Mindanao, and the expanded yellow corn program which complements Malinao and covers selected provinces in various regions of the country. Financing has also been made available to encourage the production of feed ingredients like soybeans, cassava and upul, and chemical fertilizer substitutes such as azolla.

The programs which stabilize food supply and prices will help us achieve self-sufficiency in food grains within the next two years. And we can look forward to an accelerated growth of the livestock and poultry industry.

The expansion in irrigated areas in the various regions provides a water base for increased agricultural production. We are targeting approximately 100,000 hectares of additional irrigated area in the next three years. We are

doubling our efforts in developing smaller-scale, communal irrigation and water-improving projects which cost less, and can be completed quickly. And to improve agricultural productivity, we are now hastening the application of appropriate science and technology in agricultural projects.

For the fisheries industry, we expect to complete the development of five regional fishing ports, namely: Iloilo, Zamboanga, Lucena, Sual, and Camaligan, by 1966. Construction work for fish ports in Bayan, Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Tacloban and Clark will commence in 1967.

#### Industrial Programs for the Regions

With respect to industry in the regions, the emphasis is on the promotion of agriculture-based and related activities. These range from the provision of agricultural inputs, such as the manufacture of farm equipment and organic fertilizers, to the processing of products including packaging, to the raising of products from farms to market outlets, port and bulk handling and marketing services and facilities. The commitment for the industry dispersal program will therefore continue. Incentives are available to private investors for locating their industrial and agricultural projects in less developed areas.

Cottage, small and medium industries are particularly encouraged because they contribute immensely to employment, exports, and industrial dispersal. The government continues to provide them support for startup operations as well as technical assistance and marketing services. At the same time, production technology centers and common marketing facilities are being set up in the different regions of the country. Access to capital is being facilitated through the venture capital program which generally requires no collateral and provides for basically risk-sharing ventures.

To stimulate greater interregional trade, and thereby reinforce production and marketing, there are programs to effect a

more systematic collection and dissemination of data on supply, demand and prices. Market encounter programs are being mounted, matching suppliers with distributors in all parts of the regions.

#### Development Support Services

Government efforts in the regions are also visible in the development support services we provide. We have area-specific projects which are in the various stages of implementation, such as the Central Visayas Urban Rural Project (CVURP), the Cagayan Valley Agro-Industrial Development Project (CAVAID), the Northern Mindanao Agro-Industrial Development Project (NOM-MAID), the Rural River Basin Development Project, and the various integrated area development projects now on stream in different provinces of the regions. In the implementation of programs and projects under a balanced agro-industrial framework, the following are crucial: barangay and feeder roads, ports, communal water supply, power, and agricultural support services such as extension, research and marketing.

Our infrastructure program will strive to support the development effort. A massive program is now underway to replace temporary or weak bridges with permanent structures, capable of carrying a new generation of heavy equipment. With the backbone of the country's road network nearly completed, the next emphasis shifts to the development of feeder roads and bridges including upland access roads. In this way, depressed areas and isolated communities can be brought into the mainstream of national socio-economic activities.

Over the last few years, there has been increasing concern about the improvement of telecommunications facilities in the country. We will now address this need. Among other things, the regional telecommunications development project is now underway in regions I and II. Arrangements have also been made for the immediate expansion of this project to other regions.

Human Settlements planning is ongoing. To relieve population pressures in the Metro Manila Area, sizeable investments are being allocated to the cities of Cebu, Iloilo, Bacolod, Davao and Cagayan de Oro to develop their infrastructure and essential urban services under the regional cities development project and the Central Visayas urban project. With assistance from the World Bank, the idea is to develop the basic transportation, housing, sanitation, drainage facilities and related services in these major cities in order to increase industrial activities which are supportive of rural development. The national physical framework plan is currently being drawn up to spell out the spatial dimension of our development plan.

In addition, we have taken concrete measures to integrate the security dimension in our development efforts. We recognize that development cannot proceed effectively if the security situation deteriorates. Accordingly, we are focusing on those development projects which can swiftly generate more jobs, raise productivity and incomes, and provide basic services to our people in the rural areas.

Thus, as we step up efforts on the military end,

#### Conclusion

If we take a total view of our regional development program, we can surely say that there is a great deal going on today in our country—that many in Metro Manila are only dimly aware of, and there is a great deal more of opportunity in the regions for our business community to seize than is perceived.

We welcome therefore the new and heightened interest of the FCCI in the regions, and its efforts to look up with what the government is doing outside Metro Manila. We applaud this initiative. And we shall strive to encourage and support it.

It is our firm resolve to nurture and broaden the perceptive quickening of economic activity and confidence taking place in the country today.

The policies of reform and deregulation in the economy will be carried forward. The policies that have led to economic stability will be kept securely in place. We are determined to preserve the value and stability of the peso. We shall prevent inflation from further backing away at incomes and savings. We shall strive to bring down interest rates further. And we shall strive to manage our national debt intelligently and prudently, and ensure sound economic expansion in the country.

And because there is a natural link between economic stability and political stability, let us ensure economic growth and material security. We shall not shirk decisions necessary to promote political stability and national security.

Thank you and good day.



PHILIPPINES

REPORT ON FIRST LADY'S ADDRESS AT PHILIPPINE BUSINESS CONFERENCE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Nov 85 pp 1, 14

[Text]

The presidential election early next year will prove that the country is stable and will correct unrealistic perceptions in the West, according to the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos.

Mrs. Marcos made this statement before a luncheon-meeting of the Philippine Business Conference at the Cebu Plaza. The same group was earlier addressed by the President at the Cebu Coliseum.

She said that the Western press was no help in solving the problems that confronted the country in the last three years, including the typhoons, droughts, Aquino assassination, and other crises.

"As far as the Western press is concerned, they think that the main problem is the loss of credibility of the government. At the same time, the perception in the West is that there is no political stability and security for investors in the country," she said.

The First Lady related that world leaders, with whom she met in her recent mission abroad, aired concerns over what was believed to be a growing communist threat in the country which the Western media had unduly exaggerated to unrealistic levels.

"Even in communist countries, the Western press has succeeded in convincing people that communism has taken over the Philippines," she said.

With the presidential election, the country hopes to rectify this perception, she said. "For what has taken over here is the Filipino ideology and not the communist ideology. And neither the left nor the right reigns supreme but the Filipinos themselves," she added.

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CSO: 4200/388



PHILIPPINES

BULLETIN CITES MARCOS CEBU SPEECH, ATTACKS 20 YEAR RECORD

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Nov 85 p 6

[Commentary by Benedicto David: "'Why?' Indeed"]

[Text]

**P**RESIDENT Marcos made a lot of sense when he spoke before his Cebu audience yesterday. He batted for agricultural development and pronounced policies against anti-dumping and the export of local raw materials.

All of this made sense.

But then, he asked "why?" — why we had to import animal feeds, why we had to import products that compete with our own, why we exported raw materials to compete with our own finished products.

We are afraid that the reason behind that and a host of other ills is government policy that made it difficult to export and easy to import and emphasized packaging and assembly industries over real factories that turn out finished products from our own raw materials.

After 20 years, it would seem, the President has seen the light and has at least announced policies that, if truly implemented and minus graft and corruption and undue favoritism, might tend to generate jobs and spur the development of our own resources, and keep the labor force home where it belongs, contributing to the gross national product and enabling the worker to support his family decently.

It is unfortunate that he did not

do this when he assumed office almost 20 years ago, and that he and his Cabinet did not see as a *sine qua non* of national economic development.

Now that he has seen the light, we are waiting for the implementation of his pronouncements. We have heard similar grandiose announcements before — for rapid industrialization, for the development of tourism, and for the development of an export market.

Today, he talks finally of producing enough food to feed our people, providing jobs that would enable workers to find a way of providing food for their families. This is a good sign. This is what the opposition has been talking about over the past few years.

If such policies were to be implemented according to Mr. Marcos' announcements, then we would indeed go on the right road to recovery, a situation brought about by erroneous policies on the part of government and of some of his so-called friends who have denuded our forests (especially in Cebu) and have partly crippled the agricultural sector because of the floods that wash away precious top soil and killed our fish-harboring coral reefs.

Following his line of thinking, we look forward to a total ban on log exports; a return of private

enterprise to sugar, copra, and other fields of agricultural endeavor; and encouragement of private sector activity at the expense of government interference in private business.

Following that line of thinking, we look forward to greater economy in public expenditure for various and sometimes lavish trips abroad; fewer Mercedes Benzes for government officials and hangers-on; and an Ilocano frugality in the running of government.

We echo Mr. Marcos' question of why this has not been done over the past 20 years and we hope that he finds out why and does something about it during the rest of his tenure as President of this country.

We also look forward to a massive crackdown on abuses by military men — and paramilitary men — and the release of those who have been jailed for political offenses or alleged offenses.

If Mr. Marcos wants unity, he must start with those who opposed him because policies were either wrong or improperly implemented.

That, coupled with a new attitude on the part of the military to act like Filipino soldiers instead of a conquering horde would do wonders for the country indeed.

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PHILIPPINES

BUSINESSMEN CITE CONCERNS DURING CEBU GATHERING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Nov 85 p 24

[Article: "Businessmen Complaining of High Cost of Money; Breakdown of Peace and Order in Some Areas"]

[Text]

CEBU CITY — The 11th Philippine Business Conference (PBC) wrapped up its two-day session here Saturday night with a call for reduction of financial charges and restoration of peace and order.

These two issues, along with the merits and disadvantages of the snap election on the economy, dominated most of the discussions here as businessmen representing the country's twelve regions tackled various factors that impede economic activities.

Businessmen clustered in three separate workshops manifested in their resolution presented to Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata that the high cost of money to an effective interest

rate of 52 percent (now down to 28 percent) had been hampering development and competitiveness of industries.

PBC participants noted that available financing facilities, particularly to the agriculture sector, carry prohibitive rates since these types of funding have been worked out at a time when charges were high.

On the other issue, the 11th PBC said in a report that the pursuit of agricultural projects and business activities was being hampered by the "breakdown of peace and order in some areas."

The conference adopted a resolution that would "bring to the attention of the national leadership

the need for immediate and intensified campaign to restore peace and order which is critical to encouraging agri-investments in the region."

Regional chambers of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) also pointed out the alarming occurrences of "checkpoints" or "tong" which increase the cost of manufactured goods and agricultural products.

The practice of imposing "fees," according to conference participants, has dealt a serious blow to the competitiveness of export products since the added cost had to be passed on to the commodity.

Businessmen added that the "high

incidence of criminality such as robberies and extortion money create unfavorable climate to enterprise."

The growing radicalization of the labor sector was likewise aired during the conference as contributory to uncertainty in business.

The 11th PBC also passed a resolution touching on the sensitive minimum wage policy. One proposal submitted was for an open wage policy in the regions to invite dispersal of economic activities. Regional public hearings, according to one workshop, should be held on the minimum wage issue in order to rationalize the law to suit locations and industry sectors.

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PHILIPPINES

MANILA EDITORIAL WELCOMES FOREIGN INTEREST IN SITUATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Foreign Interest"]

[Text]

**T**HE economic crisis, the political situation, and the insurgency have attracted the attention of foreign countries. They have shown up the importance of the Philippines to them to the extent that intervention in the domestic affairs has been held possible.

Foreign interest in the Philippines is obvious. It derives from several facts — the Philippines is reputed to be an anti-communist bastion, a member of ASEAN, an ally of the United States while at the same time being friendly to communist states, the host to US naval and air forces, the source of some impor-

tant commodities, and its strategic location.

In the absence of the important problems besetting the country, these factors are generally taken for granted by the Filipinos and foreigners alike. But now more people are realizing just how important the Philippines is.

What Filipinos should realize is that most foreigners would like the country to be strong, peaceful, productive, friendly, and democratic.

There are many proofs of this kind of foreign thinking. The different types of foreign

assistance received, the friendly counsel, and various types of cooperation in many aspects of life are some of them.

Foreign countries do not like a weakened Philippines for the obvious reason that such a condition is likely to have adverse effects on them too.

This consideration should be an inspiration to the Philippines. While it strives to solve its problems and improve its condition, it should realize that it has the backing of friendly countries. But that is as it should be in this day and age of international cooperation.

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PHILIPPINES

'SERIOUS' WORLD BANK CONCERN ON FALLING GNP REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Nov 85 p 21

[Article by Jun Concepcion]

[Text]

The World Bank has expressed serious concern over the negative growth rates plaguing the country's economy and the non-utilization by local businessmen and farmers of the \$3 billion trade facility and the \$100 million agricultural loan fund from the World Bank, banking sources said yesterday.

A group of visiting World Bank officials expressed this concern during recent separate meetings with bankers and private businessmen.

Sources said the World Bank group appeared sympathetic to the current plight of the country's economy and seemed

to realize the great need for the economy to start recovering at the soonest possible time.

It was learned that the World Bank panel initiated the informal meetings with the bankers and a group of businessmen primarily to have an exchange of views on problems plaguing the economy and the non-utilization of the trade facility and the ALF.

While the World Bank group did not explicitly say what possible courses of action the WB will take, the sympathy which they expressed on the predicament of the economy raises

the possibility of the WB adopting a more flexible stance on various terms and conditions which it had earlier imposed on the government, sources said.

This flexibility may be seen in the import liberalization program which the government had been asked to undertake, sources said.

It was learned that the World Bank group was told by the group of private businessmen that farmers cannot be expected to get loans from the \$100 million ALF if they are charged commercial or industrial rates on their loan requirements.

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PHILIPPINES

RENEWED NPA OFFENSIVES SAID PROOF OF GOVERNMENT SUCCESS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Nov 85 p 6

[Commentary by Adrian Cristobal: "The Anti-insurgency Campaign"]

[Text]

**F**OR the past several weeks, increasing press coverage has been given to developments indicating the success of the government's comprehensive counterinsurgency program. This updated counterinsurgency program combines increased military presence with socio-economic, infrastructural, and political development projects designed to eventually win the hearts and minds of people in rebel-controlled or threatened areas. A seemingly unending stream of reports coming from practically all regions contain glowing accounts of numerous mass surrenders of NPA regulars and supporters, rebel training camps being captured, Army Scout Rangers routing NPA guerillas in their own brand of fighting, restoration work on NPC towers blasted by insurgents in Bataan, the construction of barangay roads, bridges or schoolhouses — all of

which tend to show the stabilization of everyday life in areas formerly controlled, influenced or threatened by dissidents.

But in the past two weeks, a series of seemingly coordinated attacks were launched by relatively large concentrations of NPA guerillas in Northeastern Mindanao, the Bicol region, Samar and Kalinga-Apayao. This development may be interpreted in two ways. For one, it may signal the start of a series of NPA tactical offensives to show both local and international observers that government reports about the NPA being "on the run" is nothing but an empty claim. For another, it may be a renewed effort by the dissidents to relieve other beleaguered NPA units bearing the brunt of relentless AFP operations, particularly those in Mindanao and the Cordilleras.

If it is the former, it is possible that the NPA is only trying to give substance to persistent reports contained in the various policy studies often cited by members of US Congress as "proof" of the "seriousness" of the insurgency situation in the Philippines — that it is really growing at the alarming rate of 20 per cent a year and that their present areas of operation indeed cover 62 of the country's 73 provinces. But if it is the latter, then it is also possible that the sustained military campaigns being launched by the AFP against suspected rebel strongholds, particularly those in Mindanao, are starting to yield the expected dividends. And for the government, this could only mean that it has finally made a significant breakthrough in adopting and implementing a correct combination of the "left hand/right hand formula" in its counterinsurgency program.

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PHILIPPINES

MANILA DAILY ENDORSES MILITARY OVERHAUL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Revamping the AFP"]

[Text]

**T**HE matter of the overstaying generals popped up as the President discussed the overhauling of the Armed Forces because of its relevance to combat-effectiveness.

It is believed that the Armed Forces can be more efficient if the number of overstaying generals is reduced to the minimum, because too many of them adversely affect the morale of the officer corps and because the old generals have developed associations which in some ways are discriminatory to many officers. For in the

Armed Forces, as in many other large organizations, there is favoritism — the *bata-bata* system.

This arrangement tends to cover up certain weaknesses in the organization, to the disadvantage of the whole outfit. On the other hand, more or less regular changes in the important positions put everybody on his toes, because everybody knows that the advantages of favoritism are bound to be shortlived.

The morale of the Armed Forces depends on many factors. Some of those which tend to

have negative effects cannot easily be remedied because of financial constraints. But there is no need to add some negative factors which are avoidable.

At this time, an overhaul appears to be advisable. Announcement of a wide-ranging revamp should raise expectations in the ranks. Some would expect it to be the dawning of a new day. The hopes should be fulfilled. Should it turn out that the overhaul is in name only, it would be better not to attempt any overhaul at all. The effect on morale would be less traumatic.

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PHILIPPINES

NEW SAUDI CONSTRUCTION POLICY LIMITS LOCAL CONTRACTORS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by O.S. Giron]

[Text]

Foreign construction contractors in Saudi Arabia, including Philippine firms, face a stepped-up "Saudization" policy, following government approval of increasing the participation of Saudi contractors in both private and government infrastructure projects.

The new policy grants priority to Saudi contractors in the awarding of projects and mandates the subdivision of projects to enable more of the country's contractors to take part in their execution.

The Kingdom's Council of Minister has also confined the awarding of non-structural component of contracts such as catering, maintenance and operation, cleaning, and importation of raw

materials to its contractors.

The policy provides that all foreign contractors will assign 30 percent of the entire contract value of their projects to Saudi contractors.

Foreign contractors were advised that unless they submitted proof of their compliance with the council resolution, no advance payment shall be made on work portions first executed.

In the event that they desire to assign work to the Saudi contractor only in the final stages of the project, initial payment to them shall not exceed 50 percent of the total amount of the contract due them.

Under Saudi law, construction firms organized under the laws of

foreign countries are considered non-Saudi regardless of whether they have Saudi ownership.

Such firms may comply with the 30 percent requirement either in the execution of their contracts or in the form of importation and installation of equipment.

Manuel G. Impron, Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) director for market development and placement, said the Saudization policy aims to increase national reliance on Saudi-owned construction companies.

Meanwhile, the POEA said recruitment agencies are liable for the acts of its employees, agents or representatives regarding recruitment and placement of workers.

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CSO: 4200/389

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST: SUCCESSION BILL ESTABLISHES POLITICAL STABILITY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Nov 85 p 6

[Commentary by Orlando F. Aquino: "A Big Step"]

[Text]

**T**HE Batasang Pambansa, in approving on second reading a succession measure on the presidency, has taken a big step toward establishing political stability in the government structure. For as everyone who understands politics knows, continuity in the transfer of authority is very important in ensuring government stability, more so in a highly centralized setup such as what we have in the country today.

The order of presidential succession as approved will be the vice president, prime minister, speaker, deputy prime minister, or the speaker pro tempore. If the speaker pro tempore fails to assume office for any cause, the Batasang Pambansa will immediately convene and elect by a majority vote who will act as president from among its elected members.

Thus, when the succession bill is finally enacted into law with its signing by President Marcos — the third reading in the Batasan being a mere formality — the people can rest easy in the knowledge that somebody is legally empowered to assume office in the event of a vacancy at the top.

By acting on this important measure, the Batasan has truly shown its ability to respond with resoluteness on a matter of highest public interest.

About a week before the resignation of MP Cecilia Muñoz-Palma as chairman of the National Unification Committee (NUC), we received a letter from former Senator Rene Espina, secretary general of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), clarifying certain views we had expressed about the NUC.

Espina sent us a mimeographed copy of what he said were excerpts of the minutes of the March 10 conference which formally established the NUC. The unification process called for the setting up of "national initiator teams" to in turn enlist "local initiators" to organize "local alliance assembly" in each province, cities and towns "consisting of representatives from the NP, LP, PDP-Laban, and the unaffiliated Unido and, where such exists, a representative of a regional party."

The assembly will then select its own "local alliance council" which will be empowered to formulate guidelines for "selecting local candidates" and "delegates to a joint national convention" which shall nominate the common presidential candidate for the 1987 elections as well as the "members of the national alliance council" and the "NUC will continue to exist until the national alliance council shall have been formed."

But judging from actual happenings — like the holding of a Unido convention to proclaim former Senator Salvador "Doy" Laurel as its nominee in the selection process — the said minutes must have been greatly modified since then as to render them no longer binding on anybody.

The Philippine Contractors Association has called upon the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) and other government agencies concerned about certain policies that have made Filipino contractors second-class citizens in their own land.

The PCA lamented the "built-in advantages" that foreign contractors have in undertaking foreign-assisted projects in the country. "Foreign firms are entitled to foreign currency conversions of a percentage of their peso receipts without passing through the Central Bank, whereas Filipino contractors get everything in pesos and have to buy dollars from the Central Bank, if ever allowed, for their import of equipment and/or other expenses for spare parts and supplies," it said.

"An added advantage," it continued, "is their immediate re-

mittance of their so-called 'home office expenses' which are not subject to audit by our internal revenue officers, including their profits and, therefore, the local operations may not show any taxable income anymore. They are all charged to 'home office expenses.'

"With the assured foreign currency remittance to their home governments, the foreign contractors are given added incentives which local contractors do not receive."

Perhaps, that is what is called the "strings attached" to foreign-assisted projects.

Taking the cue from the many "Kapihan," "Lambingan," "Cafianan" and other forums that have mushroomed nowadays, a group of medical practitioners has organized the "Junta Medica" to draw public attention to issues related to medical and health problems.

The junta held its first monthly meeting at the Manila Hotel last Monday and tackled the deterioration in the quality of medical education and the "donations" exacted by certain schools from medical students.

More power to it.

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CSO: 4200/389

PHILIPPINES

HEALTH MINISTRY SUPPORT ASKED FOR DOCTORS HARRASSED BY AFP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Nov 85 pp 1, 15

[Article by Marcia C. Rodriguez: "Protection for Rural Doctors Sought at Meet"]

[Text]

Hospital owners and administrators appealed yesterday for protection for doctors who are entangled in medico-legal cases and are harassed by members of military and subversive groups in the rural areas.

They asked Health Minister Jesus Azurin, who was guest speaker in yesterday's annual convention of the 1,706-member Philippine Hospital Association, to intercede on behalf of doctor who are sued or harassed for doing their duty.

The Private Hospitals Association of the Philippines (PHAP) agreed at its meeting Wednesday to present a resolution to President Marcos to review laws that are inimical to the welfare and performance of duties of doctors.

Dr. Constantino Nuñez, former president of the Philippine Medical Association, said rural physicians with their meager salaries are

forced to spend money while attending to medico-legal cases they have treated or are themselves charged in court.

Nuñez, a medico-legal counsel in several hospitals, said that several physicians have been charged with violating Presidential Decree 169

which requires doctors and other persons treating injuries resulting from any form of violence to report to the nearest Constabulary unit.

Under the decree, the attending physician or hospital personnel who fails to report these cases will be penalized with imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than three years and/or a fine of not less than P1,000 nor more than P3,000.

### Recollection

The Women's Eucharistic League of Sta. Cruz Church, Manila will have an advent recollection on Nov. 30, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at St. Scholastica's College, Leon Guinto St., Manila. Main speaker will be Magr. Sabino Veneco. The Theme is "The Eucharist & the Community of Faith."

Nuñez said that doctors who comply with the law are harassed by alleged subversives while those who refuse to report such cases are harassed by the military.

Hospital owners reported that medico-legal cases are not only draining doctors financially but are also consuming the time they could have allotted for patient care.

On cases of doctors who have allegedly been detained for treating subversives, Azurin stressed once that treating insurgents does not constitute a case against attending the doctor or hospital personnel. "Treating a subversive should not be punished per se. But if the doctor has contributed to the movement, it is a different thing," Azurin said.

Asked about the case of Dr. Josephine Ranero Tan, a member of the Medical Action Group in Southern Tagalog who has been detained, Azurin said that military reports submitted to the health ministry showed that she was not only treating subversives but providing material

assistance to them.

THAILAND

NARONG KITTIKHACHON ANSWERS COUP CHARGES, SEES ARMY DISUNITY

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 2-8 Nov 85 pp 18, 19

[Interview with Col Narong Kittikhachon, a Thai Nation Party MP from Ayuthaya Province; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] There are rumors that you were involved in the events of 9 September.

[Answer] Are people crazy! How could I have been involved? The officials are crazy. Whenever something happens, they look my way. During the rebellion of 1-3 April 1981, Special Branch Police officials were sent to watch my house. How could I be involved? I have been out of the army for 12 years now. But during the 9 September rebellion, they again stationed Special Branch Police officials in front of my home. They watched my house for several days and checked on my whereabouts. By chance, I was traveling abroad at that time. They checked on that. They called the Immigration Division and were told that I had left the country on 24 August. After that, they stopped checking on me.

[Question] What countries did you visit?

[Answer] I went to Boston in the United States. I have two children studying there.

[Question] Did you go to Germany?

[Answer] Yes. Before returning to Thailand, I went there to see an old friend. I stayed there 2 days before returning to Thailand.

[Question] Did you see Col Manun?

[Answer] No, I didn't. Why would I want to see him? We are not involved with each other.

[Question] After you left Thailand following the events of 14 October 1973, didn't you stay in Frankfurt?

[Answer] No. At that time, I went to Luxembourg, which is about 300 km from Frankfurt.

[Question] There have been reports that you took some money to Col Manun.

[Answer] Why would I do that? Manun is wealthier than I am.

[Question] Did you know Col Manun previously?

[Answer] Yes. He was my subordinate when I was a platoon leader at the academy. They were my subordinates. I was there for 3 years. I handled 12 classes of cadets. Hank's (Col Phiraphong Sapphakphisut) class was the last class.

[Question] When did you last see col Manun?

[Answer] At last year's CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] Day. I asked him what he was doing. He said that he was studying for his masters' degree at Kasetsat University. I told him not to get involved with the military. I told him to get his Ph.D. and become a teacher.

[Question] The rumors say that one of the objectives of the 9 September coup was to secure the release of the assets that were seized from you.

[Answer] That's crazy. How could we know what they were planning? We are outside the military. They don't tell us what they are planning to do. We can't say anything about those assets. My father and Uncle Tu wouldn't get involved. They are too old.

[Question] When did you learn about the coup?

[Answer] When I was in Boston. I read about it in THAI RAT. I read about it in the 10 September issue, which got there on 14 September.

[Question] How did you feel when you learned about this?

[Answer] I didn't get excited. I think things were done very loosely. That is, they did not make careful preparations. They wanted to stage a coup and so they went ahead and did so. It was like a joke. This was different from in the past when it took people at least 2 years to plan a coup. In the past, a coup was not launched on the spur of the moment.

[Question] Does this coup attempt show anything?

[Answer] The coup makers may have felt that the government is not administering things well. They may have felt that the government can't solve the problems for the people and so they wanted to make a change.

[Question] Do you think that coups are still necessary in Thailand?

[Answer] I don't think that that is the right way to solve the country's problems. Almost all of the country's problems are political problems. They have to be solved using political measures. If a coup succeeds, it does not mean that the coup makers will be able to solve the problems immediately. They



will have to start from the beginning again. Everything will be delayed for at least 3 months and possibly even years.

Actually, it isn't necessary to stage a coup. If they really want to solve the problems, I would rather see them do so in parliament. A special session of parliament can be convened if it is too long before the regular session. The problems can be discussed in parliament. The opposition has readied much data and has many problems for the government to solve. But the government must be broadminded and allow the MPs to speak out. Many MPs who belong to government coalition parties would like to speak out, too. The government must allow them to speak out. It can't prevent them from speaking out just because they are members of the government. It can't cite rules to keep them quiet. That is not right.

[Question] When you were in the military, did you ever participate in a coup?

[Answer] Yes, twice. The first time was when I was a sublieutenant during the time of Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. Field Marshal Sarit ordered us to go arrest Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram. We did so without question since we had been given an order by our superior. But Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram fled before we could arrest him.

The second time was when I was with the 11th King's Guard Infantry Regiment. At that time, my father was the prime minister. A split had developed within the Sahaprasit Thai Party, the government party. There was great turmoil, and the MPs were buying votes. The government couldn't control this and so parliament was dissolved and a coup was launched.

[Question] What were coups like in the past?

[Answer] Things were better then because the soldiers did not divide along class lines like they do today. There was not much opposition. Subordinates followed the lead of their superiors. When they were ordered to take forces and seize a point, they did so. There was great unity at that time. The regimental and battalion commanders met with their men regularly each month, or even each week. Even privates and NCOs had a chance to say what they wanted. Whoever had a problem could ask for help. This generated strong solidarity.

[Question] What about today's soldiers?

[Answer] I have been out of the military for a long time now. Whatever I say might be wrong. But I have the feeling that people today are out to make a name for themselves. Fellow soldiers may feel that that person has gained a name for himself and that they shouldn't get involved with him. When this is the case, they can't do anything since their associates won't help them. In the past, the RTA CINC called a meeting every month in order to inform the army area and divisional commanders of the policies. In turn, the divisional commanders held meetings with their regimental, battalion and company commanders. If there were problems, people could discuss them freely. Because people had a chance to meet and talk with each other frequently, they understood each other. People didn't compete against each other like today.

[Question] Do you think that amnesty will be granted?

[Answer] That's up to the government. If the government wants to do that, it will have to convene parliament and have parliament issue an amnesty law. But there is another way and that is for the king to grant them amnesty.

[Question] Do you think that there will be another coup?

[Answer] There shouldn't be. There are too many splits within the military. They are all suspicious of each other.

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AMNESTY FOR COUP MAKERS DISCUSSED IN ARMY CIRCLES

Bangkok KHAO KRONG in Thai 23-29 Nov 85 pp 12-14

[Unattributed report: "The Secret Negotiations at Suan Runrudi on Granting Amnesty"]

[Excerpt] On 9 November, it will be 2 months since the 9 September rebellion. It will probably be recorded in the history of power struggles that the negotiations that day to put an end to the conflict between the two power factions succeeded in solving the problem at one level.

The Secret Negotiations at Suan Runrudi, a Confrontation Between the Two Power Factions

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the army chief of staff who is gaining greater power in the army and who is gaining the confidence of the conservatives, played an important role when he chaired a secret meeting held by the two power factions at Suan Runrudi on 9 November.

The meeting was attended by divisional commanders from the important class that now has a monopoly on divisional command positions--one of the power factions--and an army area commander and his aide, who serves as a staff officer to a senior officer who holds a position in the 1st King's Guard Infantry Division, and commanders from the class that now has a monopoly on regimental and deputy divisional command positions--the other power faction.

Actually, Gen Chawalit almost had to participate in the meeting as a member of the divisional commander faction. But because he was the senior person present, he was finally asked to chair the meeting.

This meeting was held because of the very tense situation that had developed during the week prior to the meeting. Two rumors had been spread in an attempt to make the situation worse. The first rumor stated that amnesty would definitely not be granted to the 9 September rebels. The second stated that an army area commander would be transferred to an unimportant position.

These two rumors had a great effect on one of the power factions. It began engaging in various activities in what it saw as its last chance to resolve matters. When this power faction took action, the other power faction

automatically made preparations to defend itself. Seeing this direct confrontation, some senior people in the country realized that if another split was allowed to develop, the situation would be even more serious than that of 9 September. Thus, pressure was exerted to have government and military leaders discuss matters and reach an agreement peacefully.

#### Date and Participants Changed, Agreement Reached on Two Points

Following that, government and military leaders contacted each other and coordinated matters. Initially, they agreed to meet on Friday. But because both sides had other pressing matters to attend to, the meeting had to be postponed until Saturday. It was agreed that the power bases of the two factions would meet and that the "brains of the army" would chair the meeting. The secret meeting at Suan Runrudi produced two important results:

First, the rumors about the transfer of an army area commander would have to stop. Nothing more was to be said about this. Second, amnesty had to be granted to the 9 September rebels. This is because this matter is still a painful sore for one of the power factions. If the prosecution of the 9 September matter is allowed to proceed, there is a great chance that this sore will be reopened.

An agreement was reached on both these things. As for the second point, the other power faction has its own sore from the 9 September rebellion even if this sore developed from this faction's intention to implement a "plan within a plan." However, the amnesty problem is a problem that will take a long time to solve. It can't be solved immediately.

#### The Way to Amnesty, Watch the Thai Nation Party

The senior news source who revealed this said that those at the conference discussed the steps that must be taken in granting amnesty. It was proposed that the government allow the opposition, that is, the Thai Nation Party, to call a special session of parliament. But the main reason for holding this special session of parliament will be to submit an Amnesty Act to parliament. Those at the secret meeting felt that it would be possible to get the Thai Nation Party to agree not to attack the government after convening parliament. Because convening a special session of parliament would earn the opposition party enough credit already.

However, the details of the negotiations are not clear. If a special session of parliament is held, it is not known who, or which party, will serve as the "front man" to propose this act. But it can be assumed that it will be some faction of the Thai Nation Party. In particular, a political group that is like a "party within a party" and that is rather close to certain "lieutenant generals" will probably be the spearhead in this. But the question is whether the other political parties will allow this act to be passed. Several of the large political parties have clearly taken a very tough position on this rebellion.

## The Eagle Rejects the Proposal: You Can Kill People But You Can't Step on Them

There is another movement on the amnesty issue as well. It has been stipulated that amnesty will be granted immediately if some of those who were directly involved in this submit an appeal. Gen Kriangsak Chamanan has been named as one of those who must submit an appeal.

A lady with great influence in social circles contacted the Eagle of Bangkok [Gen Kriangsak Chamanan] through Lady Wirat Chamanan. But when this proposal reached him, Gen Kriangsak rejected the proposal angrily because of his great confidence in the prestige of being a former prime minister. His attitude is that you can kill people but you can't step on them. Because forcing the once bold Eagle to make this appeal would be tantamount to forcing him to beg on his knees.

Following that, however, there was movement from the Eagle's side. Lady Wirat sent a secret letter to important people at embassies on Withayu Road who had once been very close to Gen Kriangsak. In the letter, she asked them to help gain amnesty for her husband.

## Parliament Might Be Blocked, Pressure Must Be Exerted on the Government

News sources in the Government House and in the political parties in the government coalition have all said that it will be very difficult to get parliament to grant amnesty. Besides the fact that this would conflict with the standpoint of the political parties, because of the very tarnished image of the rebels, no political party would dare risk its reputation by calling for amnesty.

Thus, the only possibility left is for the government to propose this. The problem with this is that the government will have to discuss this with the parties in the coalition government. Because it was these parties that played a role in crushing the rebellion during the initial period. But in the end, it will probably be up to Gen Prem to make the decision. We will have to watch and see how much pressure is applied to the prime minister. It is thought that the prime minister had to know about and approve of the secret negotiations at Suan Runrudi. And because the results of the negotiations turned out the way they did, this will definitely affect the attitude of the prime minister.

## Beware! Amnesty Mobs

Government intelligence units are keeping a close watch on the movement to use mobs to pressure officials to grant amnesty. Certain hotels in the Saphan Khwai area are being used as meeting places by several groups of activists. Looking at the files on these activists, it is clear that almost all of the mass groups with which these activists have close relations are groups that can be used to form mobs. They can begin with the problems within these groups before inciting them to take action on the amnesty issue.

At the State Railway of Thailand, an effort is being made to use the decision of the arbitrator, which is still pending, to stir a mob into action. The problems within the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand (ETOT) are smoldering. There is the conflict between Mr Prachum Rattanaphian, the deputy minister of communications, and the ETOT union over the issue of raising salary levels. It has been learned that efforts are being made to stir the mob into action on the amnesty issue.

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PREM'S SECURITY UNIT, PERSONNEL EXAMINED IN REPORT

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 17 Nov 85 pp 7, 8

[Unattributed Report: "Prime Minister Prem's Security Unit, a Real Security Unit?"]

[Text] Who would have thought that a Thai leader such as Gen Prem Tinsulanon would have been attacked amidst a crowd of people? But that is what happened. And it happened at a time when he was being protected by serious-faced members of the Security Unit.

Before he became prime minister, Gen Prem served as minister of interior, assistant RTA CINC and RTA CINC. He became prime minister in 1980, replacing Gen Kriangsak Chamanan. He has held this position for a long time and has encountered many situations.

Since the disorder of 1-3 April 1981, Gen Prem has experienced many problems, including several assassination attempts. Someone threw a grenade into his Sisaothwet residence, and a bomb was planted at the Ministry of Defense. And what is much more serious, someone tried to shoot him while he was traveling in Lopburi Province. But Gen Prem escaped unharmed in all three cases.

Officials feel certain that the attempted assassination in Lopburi Province was the work of a group of soldiers who had lost power. The police conducted an investigation and surrounded a house in the Phra Khonong area of Bangkok. This resulted in a major, who was supposedly behind this, committing suicide. In the wake of this "April Hawaii" case, the Tani Unit was established to investigate this and other security cases. The police and the military were to coordinate things.

The people who played an important role in investigating the assassination attempt against Gen Prem included Police Maj Gen Bunchu Wangkanon, the present commander of the Suppression Division (at that time, he was a police colonel), and Maj Gen Phuchong Nilakham, the commander of the Artillery Division (at that time, he was a colonel and was serving as the deputy commander of the AAA Division). At the same time, the Security Unit was transferred from the cavalry to the infantry, that is, to the 21st Queen's Guard Infantry Regiment

(the Queen's Tigers Unit) in Lopburi Province. This change was made because the cavalry played an important role in the 1-3 April Rebellion and was an important base of Col Manun Rupkhachon, another of "Prem's men."

Today, Prem's Security Unit is composed of soldiers from the 21st Queen's Guard Infantry Regiment, policemen from the Suppression Division and soldiers from the National Security Center. But the main elements of the unit are the soldiers from the 21st Regiment. The unit is the size of a reinforced platoon, or undersized company. It is commanded by Maj Bunsup Khocharat. Members of the unit stay at Sisaothewet.

A reinforced platoon refers to an oversized platoon of approximately 50-70 men. An undersized company refers to a unit that is not of company strength, that is, two or more platoons.

At present, Maj Bunsup Khocharat is attending the Army Command and General Staff College and so command of Gen Prem's Security Unit has fallen to Maj Mongkhon Phaophongkhilai, or "Tia," another officer from the 21st Queen's Guard Infantry Regiment. The entire unit is directly subordinate to Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, an aide to Gen Prem.

Besides the Security Unit from the 21st Queen's Guard Infantry Regiment, there are several other military and police officers who serve as aides to Gen Prem. These include Maj Gen Kasem Naphasawat, an aide to the minister of defense. Maj Gen Kasem Naphasawat was transferred from the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. He replaced Maj Gen Chao Khongphulasin, who was assigned to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense. Other aides include Col Ut Buangbon and Lt Col Phairot Phanitsamai. Occasionally, Col Pricha Rotchanasen, or Laem, the deputy chief of staff of the 1st Army Area, serves as a bodyguard to Gen Prem.

Police officers who regularly accompany Gen Prem include Police Cpt Kittibodi Prawit, the son of Police Maj Gen M.R.W. Chetchan Prawit, and Police Cpt Chachonsak Kriangsakphichit. Both of these men are very slender and do not look at all like bodyguards.

However, the problem with Gen Prem's Security Unit is that it seems to lack unity. Even though this is a large unit the size of a reinforced platoon, there are internal splits. Recently, the conflict reached such proportions that leaflets attacking Maj Bunsup Khocharat were distributed. The leaflets charged that he had kept the soldiers' allowances for himself. Also the signature of Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, was forged in order to have Maj Bunsup Khocharat transferred. But Gen Prem resolved the matter, and no changes were made.

This conflict has resulted in the soldiers who guard Gen Prem dividing into different factions. One faction is composed of Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, Maj Bunsup Khocharat and Maj Mongkhon Phaophongkhilai. The other faction is composed of Lt Col Phairot Phanitsamai, Police Cpt Kitinodi Prawit and Police Cpt Khachonsak Kriangsakphichit. The question is whether this conflict will adversely affect the protection provided Gen Prem. Because no matter how large the security force, if there is a lack of unity, security will be lax. It's

true that all the men protecting Gen Prem, particularly those from the 21st Queen's Guard Infantry Regiment, have excellent records and have probably had much battlefield experience. But observational skills are the main qualities needed by security soldiers.

"I don't think we should criticize anyone. This should be a lesson. This is something about which we should be very careful. Our society is changing into a society like that of the United States," said an officer to SAPDA WICHAN. This is a point well worth thinking about. Also, the statement by Mr Khwanchai Worasut, the boxer of the year, who said that "I fight with all my heart even if I hurt my hand," should be kept in mind. Because if evil people use weapons, Gen Prem will be in great danger.

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ADVOCACY GROUP SEES ABUSES IN ANTI-COMMUNIST LAW

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by the Legal Support Section, People's Rights and Freedoms Association: "Anti-Communist Law Used to Suppress Bandits, Another Level of Violence"]

[Excerpts] An interesting measure that officials in the south are using to suppress crime is the 1942 Anti-Communist Act. When he was the deputy commanding general of the 4th Army Area, Maj Gen Panya Singsakda said that "terrorism has changed. In the past, terrorist activities were carried out in order to make political gains. But now there is a mixture of terrorism and banditry. The terrorists have begun acting like bandits. This problem was discussed at the 15 July joint police-military meeting at the 1st Headquarters in Nakhon Sithammarat Province. We discussed whether it was necessary to use both the criminal laws and the Anti-Communist Act" (MATICHON, 21 July 1985).

In addition to this statement, the People's Rights and Freedoms Association has received appeals from the relatives of several suspects. When the association sent officials to investigate, it was learned that in July 1985, in Phatthalung Province alone, at least four people were prosecuted on ordinary criminal charges using the Anti-Communist Act. Some of the suspects, such as Mr Prakhong Rotnu, are people who surrendered to officials in order to participate in national development. Some surrendered as long ago as 1981. They have taken seminars as part of the Karunyathep Program. When they were arrested, they were engaged in ordinary occupations just like other people. Thus, it is clear that the government is now using the anti-communist law to suppress crime.

Using the Anti-Communist Act is a double-edged sword. There is great fear that besides being ineffective in solving the problems, the use of this act will just serve to exacerbate the crime problem and lead to an increase in CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] activity in the south. This law is an unjust law. Many provisions of this law are contrary to legal principles. Also, this law gives broad powers to officials. Officials can make use of the loopholes in this law to gain illegal influence once again.

Based on this policy, police officials in the south can arrest anyone they want by charging them with engaging in communist activities. They can shoot

suspects and not have to perform an autopsy as required by the the Criminal Code. All that they have to do is report that the dead person was a communist. They can imprison people for months in order to extract a confession from them just by charging that they are communists. Besides this, people prosecuted on communist charges based on either the Anti-Communist Act or other criminal laws are tried in a military court. Those who are defendants in a communist case do not have the right to file an appeal.

Because of these broad powers granted officials, some officials will undoubtedly use their power illegally and cause trouble for people. As we learned in the past, the use of this law caused many people to support the CPT, and the CPT grew very strong.

While some of the former supporters of the CPT have become bandits and influential people who cause trouble for the people, the criminal laws and Criminal Code, which are just laws, give officials ample power to suppress these criminals. These laws also protect the rights and freedoms of the innocent people. It isn't necessary to use the Anti-Communist Act. This violates people's human rights. Besides this, the government should use Policy 66/1980 to deal with those who still side with the CPT. This has proven to be a very effective measure.

Based on these facts, there is no reason why the government has to use the Anti-Communist Act to suppress either the bandits or the members of the CPT. If people stubbornly insist on using this unjust law, not only will it be impossible to solve either the crime problem or the CPT problem, but this will make the situation in the south even worse.

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OFFICIALS REACT TO USSR TRADE, FRIENDSHIP MOVES

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 2-8 Nov 85 pp 30-32

[Unattributed report: "The Eight Rules, From the Kremlin to Bangkok, Offensive Against China and Central America and the Thai Textile Crisis"]

[Excerpt] The Thai textile and ready-made clothing industries have been hit hard by the Jenkins Bill and the embargo. This has had an adverse effect on trade relations between Thailand and its old ally the United States, and the Soviet Union has immediately stepped into the gap that has been created.

The 7-man delegation of Mr Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, the vice president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Thailand on 21 October for a 7-day visit as guests of parliament. The delegation led by this senior Soviet leader visited the Thai Arrow Factory, a large ready-made clothing factory in Rangsit, in order to express its concern about the problems confronting the clothing industry during the present crisis. It also suggested expanding official trade relations by establishing a chamber of commerce or by cooperating on other fronts by establishing a friendship association. The timing of this Soviet offensive has received much attention because Thailand is now trying to decide how to respond to the unfriendly attitude taken by the United States toward Thailand.

"If the United States Does Not Buy the Goods, the Soviet Union will"

"I don't know if it's true or not. They said that if the United States does not purchase the goods, the Soviet Union will purchase the entire lot," said Mr Ukarut Mongkhonnawin, the president of parliament, in his capacity as the "host" when asked about the attitude of the Soviet delegation, which expressed its views on the terrible situation confronting Thai textile producers the day that it arrived here.

In addition to textiles and ready-made clothing, the Soviet delegation also expressed an interest in purchasing athletic shoes from Thailand.



At the same time, Mr Yori P Mikhailov, the Soviet trade attache to Thailand, was interviewed by THAN SETTHAKIT about the possibility of increasing the value of trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union. Last year, Thailand exported 80 million baht worth of goods to the Soviet Union. During the first half of this year, it sold the Soviet Union goods valued at 47 million baht.

The Soviet trade attache to Thailand said that the Soviet Union does not impose import taxes or erect import barriers on goods from developing countries. He said that Thai-Soviet trade amounts to less than 1 percent of Thailand's foreign trade. Thus, there is much room for expanding trade between the two countries. The Soviet Union is ready to sign an economic agreement with Thailand in the form of establishing a chamber of commerce. It is also prepared to sign a joint industrial development agreement to build factories to produce industrial goods. This includes joint investments in fishing activities. It has invested in such activities with Singapore with good results.

Mr Mikhailov invited the Thai sector in Thailand to participate in expanding trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union. As an example, he cited the success of the Metro group (Sikrung) with casasava pellets, tapioca and shirts. As for ready-made clothing, the second purchase agreement has been signed with the Metro group. He urged Thai businessmen to show off their new products by participating in the international trade fair held in Moscow each year. At the same time, sales representatives are needed for many Soviet goods suited to Thai markets.

#### From a Chamber of Commerce to a Friendship Association

The proposal by the representatives of the Supreme Soviet Presidium to establish a chamber of commerce and a Thai-Soviet friendship association, a proposal that is now being hotly debated here, was immediately opposed by Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council.

But at the same time, many MPs have expressed support for this. Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the speaker of the House, has pointed out that this would be good from the standpoint of friendly relations because at present, the two countries already exchange goods with each other. Such an association could be established in order to facilitate private-sector contact just like the the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association. He said that he has discussed this with Mr Ukarut, the president of parliament, and that he, too, supports this.

Mr Prathuang Wichanpricha, and MP and the spokesman for the Thai Nation Party, expressed support for this, stressing the unfriendly attitude of the United States. Thus, he feels that we should quickly discuss the Soviet Union's proposal to purchase Thai textiles and ready-made clothing. He criticized the NSC secretary-general's objections to establishing a Thai-Soviet chamber of commerce. He said that our border policy, which stresses security, has lead to economic losses and that this policy is wrong. Other ASEAN countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore have been trading with Indochina for a long time.

Mr Sunlak Bunrattanakonkit, the president of the Leather Industry Association, Thai Industrial Association, said that the proposal by the Soviet delegation is an important matter. He will bring this matter up at a meeting of the association in order to submit the proposal to the Joint Public-Private Committee to Solve the Economic Problems. He said that the "private sector is very interested in this. But we don't know if the government is interested."

Mrs Achari Homsetthi, a member of the Thai Garment Industry Association, which has been greatly affected by the U.S. embargo, said that exporters are prepared to do business with all countries if this does not conflict with government policy. As for the textile trade, in which the Soviet Union has expressed an interest, to engage in such trade, the government must be the middleman and really support this.

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EDITORIAL WANTS POLITICS SUBORDINATED TO TRADE WITH USSR

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 31 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Political and Trade Policies"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. House of Representatives has voted overwhelmingly in favor of a bill to cut imports of textiles and ready-made clothing, particularly from Asian countries. This has caused a great reaction in many countries, including Thailand, which will be seriously affected if this bill is passed into law.

Because this bill has received such overwhelming support in the U.S. Congress, many Thais have begun to wonder whether the United States really is a great friend. They wonder why the United States is treating Thailand this way. Thailand has supported the United States on many issues and has a huge trade deficit with the United States.

Amidst this uncertainty about the sincerity of a country that has been considered to be a great ally, some people want us to take retaliatory measures by reducing imports from the United States and cooperating with other countries that have been affected by this protectionist trade policy. They also want the Thai government to find other textile markets to replace the U.S. markets that have been lost.

The latest appeal made by the Employees Council of the Labor Council of Thailand, which arranged for workers from textile factories directly affected by the U.S. trade protectionist policy to submit the appeal to the prime minister, calls on the government to take urgent action to find new markets and make preparations to help the tens of thousands of textile workers who will lose their jobs.

The government should study this appeal carefully because it is quite clear that trade protectionism is now spreading throughout the world. Many countries will have to fight for their economic survival just like the U.S. Congress is doing by drafting these protectionist laws.

Amidst this struggle to protect interests and survive, Thailand, which is in the same position as many other countries, should study and review its foreign trade policy. Politics must be subordinated to the nation's interests. This is the policy that is in line with the real situation in the world today.

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USSR EMBASSY THAI EMPLOYEE DISCUSSES STUDENT ISSUE

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 4-10 Nov 85 pp 22, 23

[Interview with USSR Embassy Thai employee; date and place not specified]

[Text] On 21 October, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked Mr Valentin Kasatkin, the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, to meet with the director-general of the Political Department in order to have him explain why the Soviet Union has been giving scholarships to Thai students directly without going through the Department of Foreign Cooperation as called for by Thai regulations. At that meeting, Mr Valentin Kasatkin turned over a list of the names of 73 Thai students given scholarships this year. ATHIT WIWAT has learned that this news has generated much comment from the Soviet embassy in Bangkok. For this reason, ATHIT WIWAT talked with a USSR embassy Thai employee and asked him for details about this. This will provide readers with additional information about this.

[Question] Would you tell us about the methods used to grant Soviet scholarships to students?

[Answer] Anyone can apply for a scholarship. The only stipulation is that the person must be qualified to study at the university level and must not have been out of school for more than 3 years. There are no restrictions as to field of study. But the person must be qualified. After the applications have been submitted, selections are made based on qualifications, age and certificates. They have their own standards for making selections, but I don't know what they are. They have their own regulations. Students are allowed to choose their own course of study. There are about 150 subjects from which they can choose depending on their interests. After applications have been selected, they are sent to the Soviet Union for final selection. After a decision has been made, the applicants are notified and then sent to the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, they are given an allowance. They are provided with a place to stay and other things free of charge. They pay their travel expenses, too.

[Question] There have been reports that the Soviet Union has secretly given scholarships to 73 students from the northeast. What are the facts about this?

[Answer] This is very funny. Some people have hoped to gain votes by volunteering to help people fill in the applications. Others have tried to make some money from this. From what I have observed, most of the applicants come from the central region. This year, school started in September and so there were many applicants. Normally, only 50 students are selected. A larger number were selected this year because there were so many applicants. Actually, the Soviet Union has submitted a letter to us each year. But we have just filed them away. And so in 1982 they took things into their own hands and did not go through the Department of Foreign Cooperation, which we have called a violation of regulations. The first year, very few people applied. This was because few people knew about this. Actually, they should reveal the subdistricts and addresses of the students. Not all of them come from the northeast.

[Question] How long are students permitted to stay there while in school and after graduating?

[Answer] They are permitted to stay until they complete their bachelors' degree. After they graduate, they must return home within 15 days. This is different from England and the United States, which do not stipulate when students must leave the country. But students can stay on and study for a Masters' degree. Before they are allowed to begin their studies, students must study the Russian language for 1 year so that they can understand the lectures and write and speak Russian.

[Question] Why is the Soviet Union giving so many scholarships?

[Answer] They want to help the developing countries. They are not giving scholarships just to Thai students. They give scholarships to students from other countries, too. There are over 100,000 foreign students in the Soviet Union. It's true that they hope to benefit indirectly from this. But that is true of all countries, such as Germany and Japan, that give scholarships. They all hope to win friends and improve their reputation. But because the Soviet Union happens to be our ideological enemy, the National Security Council has made a big issue of this. The 22 October issue of the BANGKOK POST ran a headline story on this. This seems to have been done on purpose because a Soviet delegation just happened to be visiting Thailand at that time. I think that we must take a firm position. This has been going on for several years now. But it has just become an issue.

[Question] What is your personal view about this matter?

[Answer] I think that our government....Those responsible for our foreign policy have not clarified things. The policies that have been implemented are not in accord with our national interests. No one knows what they are doing. It's like a twilight zone. Things are done without the knowledge of the Thai people. When Prime Minister Prem went abroad, nothing was said about the purpose of his trip. This seems like a secret unit whose activities are not concerned with the people.



[Question] Several weekly newspapers have published interviews with two Thai students in the Soviet Union. They students praised the Soviet Union. Some have said that this is just Soviet propaganda because neither student mentioned freedoms or difficulties. What is your view on this?

[Answer] Not all those who return from the Soviet Union are communists. In the next 3-4 years, Thailand will need many of these people. I think that we should support this. Those who study there receive a good education. They study a wide variety of subjects, including engineering. After they return to Thailand, they can help develop the country. We will have qualified people. Sometimes, poor people would like to study, but they don't have a chance to attend school in Thailand. This may give them a chance to gain an education. As for the fear that they will all become communists, the events of 14 October and 6 October occurred even though no one had been sent to study there. I don't think that there is much connection between these things. It's up to the individual student. But the National Security Council is making a big issue of this.

[Question] Is it true that life there is difficult? The two students who were interviewed said that life there was so enjoyable that they didn't want to return home. Are things really that enjoyable there?

[Answer] Conditions there are difficult. It is very cold. But people don't go hungry, and they have a place to stay. They are given an allowance. After several years there, people get used to things and enjoy themselves. During the term breaks, they let the students join construction teams. They lack workers. Some pick fruit. They are paid a wage. These joint activities are a lot of fun. They have bonfires. They can pick some fruit to eat whenever they want. The students have great fun.

[Question] How do you think this will turn out? Will the National Security Council allow this?

[Answer] I don't know. You should go and ask Mr Prasong Sunsiri what he intends to do. I, too, would like to know.

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CSO: 4207/69



THAILAND

CRMA CLASS 8 SPECIAL COLONEL PROFILED

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 16-22 Nov 85 p 11

[Focus on the Military column: "Another Hope of CRMA Class 8: Special Col Banthit Malai-arisan, the Deputy Commander of the 1st King's Guard Division"]

[Text] Special Col Banthit is the only son of a major. He is from Nonthaburi Province. He was born on 5 May 1938. He attended primary school at the Darunalai School in Nonthaburi. He attended high school at the Wat Khamaophrataram School.

As for his decision to follow in the footsteps of his father and become a soldier, Special Col Banthit said that "I made this decision because my father was a soldier. I grew up in a military environment. Everything I saw had to do with the military. For this reason, I decided to become a soldier even though my father told me that I would never make much money as a soldier. But I never worried about that. That was not an obstacle to my becoming a soldier because I really wanted to serve in the military."

With this intention, after he completed secondary school at Wat Khamaophrataram, he took the entrance examination to attend the Army Preparatory Academy, Class 15, or Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Class 8. Well-known classmates include Maj Gen Kamon Udomsin, secretary, Supreme Command Headquarters; Maj Gen Naritdon Detchapradit, the secretary of the army; Maj Gen Yutthasak Sasiprapha, the chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department; Maj Gen Wattana Sanphanit, the commander of the 1st Special Forces Division; Maj Gen Kitti Rattanachaya, the commander of the 5th Division; Police Maj Gen Sawat Omrawiwat; Police Maj Gen Chumphon Atthasat; and Police Maj Gen Sanong Wattanaworangkun.

Many other classmates are colonels. These include Col Wattana Bunyasit, the commander of the 31st King's Guard Infantry Regiment; Col Amphon Sawetserani, the commander of the 11th King's Guard Infantry Regiment; and Col Phet Wattanaphut, the chief of staff of CRMA.

After graduating from CRMA on 25 January 1961, he was made the leader of a small arms platoon with the 6th Regimental Combat Team, 2d Infantry Battalion, in Ubon Ratchathani Province. In 1963 he was made the commander of a special operations team with the 1st Special Forces Division, Pa Wai Paratroopers,

Lopburi Province. In 1964 he took the special forces and paratroop course at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In 1965 he resigned his commission to fight in the undeclared war in Laos. He fought there for 4 years. He said that they had to engage in hand-to-hand combat until the base fell. He was shot and suffered a broken leg in the bloody fighting there. In 1970 he attended the Army Command and General Staff College as a member of Class 48. In 1971 he served as deputy commander of a Thai company in Korea. In 1973 he was made the assistant chief of operations with the 1st King's Guard Division. In 1976 he was made the commander of the 3d Battalion, 1st King's Guard Mahatlek Infantry Regiment. In 1980 he became the commander of the 1st Battalion, 1st King's Guard Mahatlek Infantry Regiment. In 1983 he was made the commander of the 1st King's Guard Mahatlek Infantry Regiment. On 1 October 1985, he became the deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Infantry Division.

Special Col Banthit said that what he is most proud of is having been awarded the Chulachomklao Wiset Medal 3d Class from the king himself on 5 May 1984.

Special Col Banthit is a young officer from CRMA Class 8 who is liked by all his superior officers. They all have great confidence in his skills. He is another officer from CRMA Class 8 who is thought to have a bright future. It is thought that he will be appointed commander of the 1st King's Guard Infantry Regiment even though no previous deputy commander of this division has ever been appointed divisional commander. But when talking with people, he will say something to the effect that "advancing this far is good enough for me." He is married to Panthip. They have two lovely daughters.

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WESTERN SAMOA

WESTERN SAMOA GOVERNMENT FACES 'CRISIS' AFTER PARLIAMENTARY LOSS

HK180858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Apia, 17 Dec (AFP)--The future of Western Samoan Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana was in doubt today after his minority government was defeated on a budget vote in the Fono (Parliament).

The opposition coalition headed by a former prime minister, Pubuola Efi, defeated the government by 27 votes to 19 on six budget bills.

Under the Western Samoan Constitution a change of government is not automatic after a parliamentary defeat.

However Mr Tofilau told parliament that he would advise Head of State Malietoa Tanu-ma-fili to hold new elections in this South Pacific island nation, home of about 156,000 people.

Analysts here said the [word indistinct] of state could decide instead to ask the opposition to form a new government.

Parliament was adjourned while attempts were made to resolve the crisis.

/9274

CSO: 4200/400

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK TROOPS SELL WEAPONS; LARGE VOLUME, THAI LINKS SEEN

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 2-8 Nov 85 pp 24, 25

[Unattributed report: "Illegal Weapons in Kantharom, Privileged Middlemen"]

[Text] At 0300 hours on 18 October 1985, police officials stationed at the provincial police station in Kantharom Subdistrict, Khun Han District, Sisaket Province, were informed that a large number of weapons and a large quantity of ammunition had been hidden in the Lamo jungle southwest of Ban Tanuan.

The police officials rushed there and found two weapons smugglers in the area. During the arrest, one of the men managed to escape. The police arrested Mr Fuai Somrat, a villager from Ban Tanuan, and seized 5 AK rifles, 123 rounds of AK ammunition, 1 RPG, 55 RPG rounds, 50 explosive devices, 51 bars of gunpowder and 180 fuses.

During the interrogation of Mr Fuai, it was learned that Mr Fuai and his accomplice had purchased the weapons from CGDK soldiers. They intended to sell them to merchants from Bangkok, who in turn planned to sell them to Karen troops along the Thai-Burmese border.

In the Past, Kantharom Was a Wild Place

"In the past, the subdistrict was filled with communists. The police station was burned down because the police arrested villagers who felled trees in the jungle. It was after Phnom Penh fell that the villagers returned from the jungle. But we have constantly monitored their activities."

A non-commissioned officer stationed at the provincial police station in Kantharalak District discussed the events of 5-6 years ago when he was stationed at the provincial police station in Kantharom Subdistrict, which is located on the Thai-Cambodian border. Most of the villagers here make their living from the forest in the Phnom Dong Lek area. The Cambodians and Suoi like to cut and sell timber. One time, the police arrested some villagers. This minor matter grew into a major issue when the villagers vented their anger over this by burning the Kantharom police station. This resulted in the police taking resolute measures against the villagers. Kantharom was deserted for a period because many of the villagers took up arms and joined the Communist Party of Thailand in the lower northeast.

"The villagers here are familiar with the Khmer Rouge. When they lived in the jungle, they stayed with the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge won't sell weapons to anyone unless they come from here. Some villagers whom I know told me that the weapons seized this time were actually only a tiny fraction of those purchased. Merchants have already transported the rest out of the area using caravans of carts," said the same police official.

A young teacher said that the people in this area are very poor. The economy in Sisaket has been bad for a long time. The Cambodians are experiencing problems, too. Both sides need money. He doesn't know if the seizure of these weapons resulted from a betrayal or not. If so, villagers have become the "scapegoat" once again. The Khmer Rouge may have become apprehensive because there have been rumors that people in uniform have transported the weapons without paying for them.

"I don't want to take a negative view. I don't think that this arrest was similar to the arrest of villagers several years ago on charges of felling trees. If there is trouble in Kantharom again, this will be bad for both sides," said the young teacher.

#### From the Eastern Front to the Western Front

A news source said that the program on Color Television Channel 7 during which the provincial governor and police officers gave a report on the "new weapons haul" so angered a senior military officer in the region that he "cursed" the police and ordered aides to go and solve the technical problem as quickly as possible.

A reliable news source has confirmed that certain Khmer Rouge elements have had to get rid of their old weapons in order to receive new weapons from the United States. Besides the weapons, they also want to dispose of some old uniforms (for this reason, dressing like Cambodian soldiers has become the fashion among youths in Sisaket). They are doing all of this in order to build up the national united army of the Khmer coalition. In particular, the Khmer Rouge wants to show how committed they are to cooperating with the others in the struggle against Vietnam.

Because of the Karen army's great need for war materials, the Thai-Cambodian border area in Khun Han District, Sisaket Province, has become an area where weapons and ammunition are traded. In the past, the weapons dealers went to Aranyaprathet, Ta Phraya and Mekong River border areas. Many arrests were made in those places. But in some cases, these arrests were part of the plan of clever merchants who wanted to grab the money. But this hurt the Karens greatly. They grew to distrust merchants in general and refused to make payments in advance.

"They no longer bring large sums of money here. They have been tricked too many times. They are afraid. Now...they do things in a group. There must be definite guarantees that no arrests will be made on the way. They also turn the money over to a middleman. The merchants have to find sellers. They make purchases and then sell to the middlemen. After that, the middlemen are responsible for handling things," said an Internal Security Operations Command

intelligence agent about the weapons smuggling method used by the "privileged" middlemen to smuggle weapons from the Thai-Cambodian border to the Thai-Burmese border. He added that "here, one round of AK ammunition costs 1.5 baht. But it costs 6 baht there. The price is five or six times higher. But would you take the risk?" From what he said, it was learned that when these special goods reach the final destination, they can be sold at a price five or six times above the purchase price.

"I am worried that this will be more than just a technical problem between the military and the police. It may be a matter of taking the blame for the middlemen. If they claim that the goods were seized before they received them, they can get the goods for free. Who could say anything? The merchants and villagers can't say anything. Those who were arrested were just very unlucky," said the intelligence agent.

Regardless of whether it's a matter of the "privileged middlemen" citing secret duties and then having technical problems with the local police officials or a matter of a conflict between the military and the police, with the villagers serving as the "scapegoat," it is the villagers who suffer and who are charged with having violated the law. Because the villagers do not have the right to say anything.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

STUNG TRENG SECURITY CONDITIONS, LAO ASSISTANCE NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Dang Van Hung: "In the Northwestern Area of Kampuchea"]

[Text] On a section of the road 12 kilometers from Stung Treng City, I met some groups of people traveling in the opposite direction. There were young male and female youths about 18 to 30 years old with weapons, striped neck scarves, ammunition, hand grenades, packs and hoops of unulating camouflage leaves, loudly talking and laughing. Many of the young people, dark complected under visored caps, raised their weapons and hands to happily greet us.

Chia Lieng, Vice Chairman of the Stung Treng District Revolutionary Committee, saw me attentively staring at the military groups, tapped me lightly on the shoulder, and said, "You know, don't you, that like next door in Vietnam, now in Kampuchea is the military training season for the militia and self-defense forces. The military groups passing there are the mobile militia of various villages. They make practice marches in all kinds of difficult terrain while carrying heavy loads in order to improve their health and endurance. They have many tasks, now preparing themselves to enter the regular armed forces, now standing combat watches and now entering the woods to make appeals to hiding remnants of the Pol Pot army to return and rebuild their families and homes. However, within these military groups are also forces advancing to the front. They have a mission of traveling to the tri-border area to relieve forces preceding them in the X85 mission."

My vehicle reached an area of Khan Pun Village. A red very smooth road about 4 meters wide leading from the paved road into the village appeared before me. The vehicle ran easily. Before my eyes were plots of bright golden rice with heavy heads extending into the distance to the foot of Lai Mountain. Working in the dry subsidiary food crop fields, the people were gathered like a country fair, clothing and kerchiefs and sarongs of shiny red, dark gold and Hue purple woven and intermixed like a field of flowers.

"This year we have a bumper crop here, Mr. Reporter!" The driver turned his handsome face toward me and said, "It is so. Six years ago when the Pol Pot gang was still here, we nearly died. Afterwards, thanks to Vietnam, it is as if we have been reborn. Thanks to the Vietnamese specialists and to the Vietnamese people's provision of seed paddy and instructions in methods of sowing, scattering and fertilizing the rice, we were able to raise 2,000 hectares of rice by the beginning of 1979, and 3,670 hectares by the beginning of 1985. This increase in area was due to our study of Vietnamese methods and the re-creation of uncultivated fields, meters of depleted land, area additions, etc.

During 1984, we sold the state 550 tons of paddy, exceeding the assigned levels by 78 tons. This year, that overage will reach 150 tons, not counting subsidiary food crops."

I asked, "How is the life of our people in the villages at the present time?"

"Their lives, huh? I can answer the reporter immediately and, if possible, you should publish this in your newspaper. Our country has been entirely liberated, the revolutionary armed forces have attacked and occupied 16 bases of the Pol Pot remnant forces and they have been forced to flee into Thailand. Nevertheless, they continue to counterattack us in many aspects exactly like the Chinese expansionists are destroying your country, my country and the country of our Lao friends. Therefore, the liberation is genuine but so is maintenance of the land. Now, besides the TK85 forces, we also have armed forces fighting shoulder to shoulder with the volunteer soldiers of Vietnam on the border. Besides helping nearby Lao villages that are encountering difficulty, we are mobilizing the people in the district to double their contributions to the soldiers on the border. Rice, cloth, meat, tobacco, medicines, guitars, flutes, pens and paper for writing letters, etc; everything has been doubled over that sent in 1984, but in villages 1, 2, Kham Pun, Phu Luc, Xam Khuoi, Charonia, etc., the people still have enough to eat."

The district vice chairman's vehicle stopped next to the brick fence of the village people's committee meeting hall. The building was constructed on the foundation of one previously used by the Pol Pot gang to execute the people of Kampuchea. The village people's committee chairman explained, "Such construction was necessary so that each meeting here would be an occasion for remembering, reviewing and relating the serious crimes of the genocidal gang, the expansionist followers, imperialist pirates, etc., and also was a reason for engraving their crimes in our memory."

I requested permission to visit the soldiers of the militia and self-defense forces engaged in military training. It was 1000 in the morning, the sun was casting shadows, and the dry season in Kampuchea is truly difficult to describe. The sunshine was fierce, there was no wind and we found it stifling and difficult to breathe like a weight on the chest. In a pasture scattered with rocks and gravel, 12 training areas of the militia forces were located at a distance from each other. At the machine gun marksmanship range, the practice hand grenade range, hand-to-hand combat field, etc., I noted that their uniforms were soaked with sweat.

During their rest period of only 10 minutes, I took 5 minutes to talk with and ask them questions. Hardly any of them understood Vietnamese and I had to use an interpreter, "Isn't such training too difficult?"

"We are very tired but we have not yet met the requirements."

"Why haven't you met the requirements?"

"This is only theory and it is a long way from theory to practice."

I followed the district vice chairman to each gun crew and training detachment. He confided to me, "Six years of construction are truly short but the Kampuchean revolution has clearly matured. Not only in this district and province but even in Preah Vihear, Mondolkiri, etc., it is the same. In the villages, 16 security teams have been established. These teams have many jobs: appealing to Pol Pot remnant forces to return to their villages, mobilizing the people to comply with regulations on counterespionage and secrecy preservation, mounting patrols to protect villages, etc. Each production team forms a militia squad with three security soldiers and one front soldier. Like Phan Pun Village here for example: the village has hundreds of militiamen and dozens of guerrillas, security soldiers and front soldiers."

Concerning the role of the people's security teams, the chairman of Kham Pun village added, "Their role is multifaceted: protecting production and preserving security and order, and they are the force stimulating production. My village has been able to construct a people's committee meeting hall, a nursery and even a school, kindergarten and maternity hospital."

Chia Lieng continued, "This force, if well developed, will have even greater effectiveness. The villages of Kham Pun, Phu Luc, Xam Khuoi and Charomia in 1979 were extremely weak but are now four of the eight strongest in the district in many aspects. The villages of Charomia and Xam Khuoi have developed all three militia-security, youth, and women's forces to travel together into the forest to appeal to the Pol Pot remnant forces, and during the period of only 1 month, dozens of Pol Pot soldiers have returned, carrying their weapons, ammunition, and military supplies and equipment. We rewarded these returnees with rice, cloth and money and also used them to make appeals to others in the forest. Within the entire district are three mountainous villages and the problem here of appealing to Pol Pot remnants to return to make a living has been basically resolved."

"Why have you emphasized and accelerated this issue?"

Chia Lieng nodded his head and laughed, "It is an issue with both a humane and a combat nature. We must appeal to them to reunite with their families because they were distorted into following Pol Pot. Nevertheless, we have methods of dealing with the stubborn ones. Recently, Xam Khuoi Village was able to appeal to two men to return but another one stubbornly resisted and the self-defense and militia forces opened fire and killed him on the spot. The remaining two, Xiboli and Buchay, returned home and were educated, were issued rice, cloth and medicine by the local administration, made their wives and families happy, were able to build grand homes and already feel remorse."

I asked Mrs. Sarayvet, President of the District Women's Association, and Kham Thoong Dam, Chief of the District Culture and Information Bureau, "Your national defense and security are already strong but how are the issues of youth, women, education and culture?"

"Let Mrs. Sarayvet speak, Mr. Newspaperman!," Kham Thoong laughed and lightly tapped her on the shoulder. "Our province now has a women's and laboring youth's movement of work for the front. The activities of the women's association and youth organizations are strong in many aspects such as: encouraging

the people to sell grain to the state, and encouraging husbands and children to join the army and to charge forward in production to assure that sales of grain to the state will reach a level of 150 tons during this year. We are also urging the people to support the construction of recreational and cultural building for the teenagers and youths. The Stung Treng District administration is constantly concerned about all children attending school."

All along the road from Pleiku to Stung Treng City and from Stung Treng to here, the setting indicates that after only 6 years of liberation, the appearance of provinces in the northeastern part of Kampuchea has changed completely. More tiled houses exist and the streets are wide and filled with joy. There are no longer any illiterates, beggars are no longer seen, life is busy and orderly, the children and teenagers are obedient, clothing is clean and beautiful, and the markets have precious goods and beautiful suits of clothes of many colors and are crowded every day with customers.

I bade farewell to the soldiers of the regiment--a Kampuchean revolutionary army engaged in a combat mission in the tri-border (Laos-Kampuchea-Thailand) area, and still vividly recall their faces and their bright and happy lives at the outposts of the front.

I also met here many people from Kratie Province engaged in a mission. They were withstanding hardship and taking advantage of even their noon hours and moonlit nights to dig trenches and build the border defense line.

The chief of the Kratie Province public security forces said, "During this phase, we have sent 1,380 people to the front. The number registered to go is 2,876 but it will be phase 2 before they are required. Those unable to go during this phase are very "indignant." "Indignant" because they are unable to leave for the front line to protect the nation like others in the same hamlet. Arriving there, they work industriously, withstand hardship and adversity, and are courageously ready to sacrifice like true soldiers."

I asked Unxun of Kouk Sray Hamlet in Kouk Sray District of Kratie Province, "What did you think when you came out here to fulfill your mission?"

"I charged forward to fulfill the mission for my fatherland because this northeastern area must have peace in the true meaning of the word. I must be responsible for two and three times the jobs and ensure quality every day like my friends here."

Pun Pu of Boliu Village in Prechieng Hamlet of Kratie Province spoke as if boasting to me and his fellow workers crowded around, "In our village only last week, 127 Pol Pot remnant troops were called in and 59 weapons were collected. The village has just launched phase 1 and 238 people have registered to leave for one to one and one-half years, and we out here are competing with those at home.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHHUP RUBBER PLANTATION OPERATIONS, PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Tran An Duyet: "In Chhup Rubber Plantation"]

[Text] The late season rain, with drops heavier than grains of rice, hissed against the sides of the vehicle and we felt that the storm had slightly intensified.

Sitting in the vehicle, Dua Xavang, a member of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation, said to us, "These rainy days are truly beneficial to the rubber seedling cultivation plots of Corporation 7-1, one of the work sites of the rubber workers welcoming the Fifth Congress of the Revolutionary People's Party."

The vehicle stopped in Chhup for a few minutes rest and then continued on down a red dirt road leading to a large rubber plantation. Traveling in the opposite direction of our vehicle were trucks hauling dried latex, a product of the rubber plantation.

Sitting before us was a man dressed in the green protective clothing of a worker, in appearance tall and strong with a clear dark complexion, a square jaw and a thick beard; if we had not been introduced, we would have imagined he was a peasant elder living in the highlands. He was Cum En, Director of 7-1 Rubber Corporation. Turning a ball-point pen in his rough hands, he leisurely told us, "Our corporation has been assigned to work 13,000 hectares of rubber. From October to the end of this year, I have only to take latex from a little more than 300 hectares to complete the plan. Controlling this rubber plantation are more than 8,000 cadres, workers and civil servants. In the latex tapping force alone are 4,612 people. It is a good force, friend. Nevertheless, there is still a shortage of laborers! However, that problem has not affected our plan at all. The main thing is the people and that they are all determined. Our corporation has joined other locations throughout the nation in organizing an emulation movement to promote production and every work aspect, using these achievements to welcome the coming Fifth Congress of the Revolutionary People's Party."

This is a famous rubber plantation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the province of Kompong Cham. It is about 80 years old. However, the lives of man and nature only truly returned the day that the people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP), overthrew the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

The plantation was even more beautiful after the storm with the clusters of leaves washed a deeper green by the rain and the rays of golden sunshine like fibers piercing the entirely straight rows of thick trees to create haloes and to unintentionally form the depth of a painting. From these more than 13,000 hectares, the corporation annually obtains about 38 million liters of fresh latex.

No one would know that these fields of fresh green rubber trees, under the Pol Pot genocidal regime, were a wilderness area and a gigantic concentration camp in which people lived like animals under the ruling whip of the "angkor" gang and gradually died next to the trunks of the rubber trees.

Entering a corner of the plantation, we saw a number of workers tapping the trees, everyone absorbed in his work with both hands skillfully using the point of a knife to open an oblique circle around the trunk of the tree, white sap flowing out like milk after the knife, and swiftly falling drop by drop into a porcelain bowl. Next to the trunk of a rubber tree, worker Chan Xophon with a felt hat on his head and a knife in his hand, was explaining and serving as a model for a class of young workers new to the trade, a trade in which Chan Xophon had lived for more than 40 years and witnessed the countless hungry and cold circumstances of the rubber plantation coolie through the previous regimes. He confided, "It was only with liberation on 7 January 1979 and the Revolutionary People's Party that I have truly been able to live and to work in order to contribute to my beautiful country of Kampuchea. I, like everyone else here, understand that each drop of latex obtained each minute and each hour is like the sweet honey contributed to life by the bee. It is only now that the workers, living under the revolutionary administration, have been able to truly take control and to know that their achievements are a contribution to life and national reconstruction."

Mia Xakhon, a young female worker only 20 years old with a round face and large wide-open eyes, half-timidly told us, "The five members of my family are all rubber workers and my mother and father now still work at this corporation. I am a member of the Revolutionary Youth Association and because I want to contribute, I know only how to work and to study truly well, and each day, I am able to tap 90 liters of fresh latex."

The two generations are an age apart but have the same thoughts and labor enthusiasm. They, like most of the workers here, are advanced laborers. The daily norm of each is 60 liters but they usually tap 80 to 90 liters to assist in the plan of 15 million liters for the fourth quarter of this year.

The rubber area of Kompong Cham has three corporations: the 7-1 Corporation, the Huu Nghi [Friendship] Corporation, and the Doan Ket [Solidarity] Corporation. Annually, these three corporations supply the state with 17,000 tons of dried latex (crepe); the 7-1 Corporation alone contributed 11,000 tons, 60 percent of the total product value of all three corporations in the area.

The car took us to visit a processing facility of the corporation. After passing through a field of rubber trees, we reached a wide open space with the seething sounds of electric generators, processing machinery, vehicles, laughing and talking. At the plant's gate we saw stretched a red banner with gold



writing, "Determinedly Compete To Complete the 1985-4th Quarter Plan to Welcome the Fifth Party Congress." Through the statements of Soc Sam, Deputy Director of the Corporation, we learned that this latex processing plant before 7 July 1979 suffered serious destruction and damage by the Pol Pot gang. After liberation, a few of the surviving workers gathered up the equipment with their bare hands and found the old workers who had drifted everywhere to reconstruct the plant. The Vietnamese General Rubber Department sent specialists along with equipment and means of transportation to the Kompong Cham rubber area to work shoulder to shoulder with their Kampuchean brethren in restoring and developing production.

The trucks stop to fill a tank with fresh latex through conduits. Stream after stream of white latex flows into a pond. Next to the latex holding pond are groups of workers using power saws to cut square blocks of rubber latex after it has coagulated; and in this manner, each white square block passes through the masticator system. The final steps are steam drying, weighing and measuring, and packaging.

Simultaneously producing and expanding production; working for today and at the same time attending to work for the future. After liberation, the cadres, workers and civil servants here concentrated their efforts on exploitation and processing. Now, the establishment of seedling cultivation plots is extremely important. With the assistance of Vietnamese rubber specialists from Dau Tieng and Phuoc Hoa, the first seedling cultivation plot was established at Corporation 7-1 on 1 August 1985.

We looked over an entire large plot of land where the rows of seedlings were carefully wrapped in nylon bags and arranged in entirely straight rows with small paths and a fresh water irrigation pipe system cutting across the plant nursery in the form of a ladder. Occasionally, a breeze from the rubber forest wafted by, causing the clumps of young and tender leaves to tremble and gently rustle in this seedling area of more than 7 hectares. A nursery worker told us, "This farm area has 5 hectares of seedling nursery with 538,417 seedlings. In 3 or 4 more months, we will cross-graft these seedlings and transplant them. This is a project full of persuasive strength and bearing great significance in welcoming our Fifth Party Congress--and bears the name Party Congress V."

The worker joyfully continued, "With technical guidance from the Vietnamese specialists on the various steps from operation of the seedling nursery and care to cross-grafting, we have completed all tasks. These 5 hectares in the future will give the corporation an additional 1,000 hectares of good green rubber trees."

Within the seedling nursery area, irrigation is still conducted by coordinating semi-mechanized and manual methods. In the days to come, pumping equipment will be brought here from Vietnam. This fact illustrates one sure thing, that these 5 hectares of seedling nursery--a project entitled "Congress V"--will reap fine results and partially contribute to the expansion of production of the Kompong Cham rubber area.

Observing the scented green rubber plantation today, not one worker forgets his arduous days under the old regime with the deep genocidal pits of the Pol Pot

gang, working without food and living without knowing whether it was night or day. Now, under the revolutionary administration led by the People's Revolutionary Party, the lives of the workers have changed, truly living for themselves and to assist in building the new regime, a regime returning collective ownership to each individual.

We visited a worker housing area where, mixed in with a small number of old houses with thatched roofs, there were rows of constructed houses still waiting of new whitewash. Thousands of corporation workers have been moved here to live and other plots of ground have recently been leveled for foundations with limestone, brick and tile scattered on the side and dozens of craftsmen continuing to erect other homes. The rows of new homes in the Tran Quang and Thong Pich area production units and many other points of Corporation 7-1 caused us to be extremely surprised and enthusiastic. Before the start of your home, the workers had all planted flowers or fruit trees, the fruitfully realized of a new life. The secretary of the Corporation 7-1 trade union told us: "During the recent past, the corporation has constructed nearly 5,000 new houses and is presently continuing completion of another 150. Each house has an area of 50 to 60 square meters, not counting the auxiliary area. Worker families with four members or less are issued one room in such a house; the houses are divided into two separate households and families of more than four members live in an entire single house."

On the road back to the work building of the board of directors, we saw with our own eyes levels 1 and 2 school areas, a dispensary, a child care center, an athletic field, etc. All have newly risen within the space of the past few years.

The rhythm of daily labor resounding from the spacious rubber terraces in the new housing areas is a song which can never be extinguished from the land of red soil.

7300  
CSO: 4209/153

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BETTERMENT OF OFFICERS' OVERALL TRAINING URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Endeavor To Improve the Quality of Overall Training"]

[Text] Improving the quality of overall training is an extremely important requirement of the training of cadres by army institutes and schools and is also a factor determining our army's strength both at the present time and in the distant future.

In pursuance of the policy of reforming the cadres' training, army institutes and schools have taken important steps to formulate perfect training programs and themes according to a basic, comprehensive and uniform pattern and have further improved teaching and learning quality. However, in comparison with requirements of the constructive and combat mission of our army at the present time, the quality of training in institutes and schools is still limited from many points of view, especially with regard to the young officers' ability to put their knowledge into practice and to manage and command troops.

Army officers have to perform very heavy duties. They must not only command soldiers to train and fight skillfully but must also know how to manage their units from all points of view and to organize and teach soldiers strictly to observe army discipline and state law and conscientiously and properly preserve and maintain all weapons and equipment in their custody. Army officers must take care of the material and moral life of soldiers and wisely resolve the special relations between soldiers and the local people and administration. Military activities are special tasks which require army cadres to exert great physical and mental efforts. To endow officers with sufficient qualities and abilities to fulfill complex duties inherent in their function and responsibilities, the quality of their training in institutes and schools must be improved from all points of view.

In addition to meeting requirements of basic and comprehensive training, all institutes and schools must further intensify practical training, especially in schools which train cadres at the detachment level. Over the past few years, many students who graduated as low-ranking officers and were subsequently assigned to various units to do their jobs have proven

somewhat inefficient in managing and commanding troops. Therefore, in developing practical training programs and themes, institutes and schools must pay special attention to improving the students' capacity to manage and command troops. Both the program substance and the training method must clearly reflect the specific objectives and requirements to be fulfilled concerning the students' standard of knowledge of troop management and command. Conditions must be created for students to practice management. Probation in units, especially those on the frontline, is an important subject matter. But to achieve high effectiveness during each probation period, schools must clearly set forth objectives and requirements and apply a suitable organizational method. Cadres and teachers in charge of guiding probationers must be experienced in management and command. When examining and evaluating the result of the probationers' learning, it is important to assess their ability to manage and command troops in actual practice, thus drawing their attention to the need for further training and study to improve this ability.

The students' ability to manage and command troops cannot be separated from their working manners, exemplary acts and strict observance of discipline. While learning to improve their ability to manage and command units, student officers must, therefore, train from all points of view to really become cadres who set good examples for soldiers to follow.

Ours is an army which has been trained and tested for a long time in combat realities. The fact that our commanding cadres are well experienced is a very favorable condition for institutes and schools to train a body of young officers with a revolutionary spirit, a high standard of knowledge and great managerial and command capacities.

Encouraged by the deep concern of the party and state about the training of our army cadres--a tangible evidence of which being the cordial meeting between party and state leaders and distinguished students during the nationwide examination organized recently by institutes and schools--let all institutes and schools throughout the army develop the results obtained in the 1984-1985 academic year and concentrate all their efforts on improving overall training quality in order to meet the increasingly great demands of our army's constructive and combat mission in the present revolutionary stage.

9332/9190

CSO: 4209/08

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEFARIOUS EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON TROOPS DEPLORED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Dang Van: "A Lesson on The Lethal Effect of Alcohol"]

[Text] Army hospital No 17 recently performed autopsy on a dead man called Tran Van--private first class of the 3d Squad, 3d Company, at Hoa Cam depot (Military Region 5).

After the autopsy, doctors found signs of stomach perforation and vein rupture extending from the neck to the abdomen. They concluded that excessive consumption of alcohol was the principal cause of Tran Van's death. Following is the report by the 3d Company commander who was directly in charge of private Tran Van.

At 6 pm on 7 July 1985 when company and squad cadres were changing command, two soldiers called Tran Van and Bien Thanh urged each other to slip out for a binge but the sentry stationed at the gate refused to let them out because they carried no pass issued by the battalion command. Both soldiers tried to persuade the sentry to let them out. Finally, failing to keep strict discipline, the sentry allowed both soldiers to go out illegally and even accompanied them to the tavern after asking another sentry to stand guard in his stead.

On arrival at the tavern, the three men ordered a bottle of more than a half-liter of alcohol. After finishing this quantity of alcohol, they challenged each other to drink three more bottles of alcohol under the condition that anyone failing to drink all three bottles and getting tipsy would have to foot the bill. After consuming six such bottles, two men were as drunk as owls and had to be led back to their unit by three other soldiers of the same company. When inspecting his unit, the company commander was informed of the event but did not quickly report it to the unit physician and medic. Tran Van died at about 2 am.

The radio station and the press have dealt at length with alcoholism. Many units and organs in Military Region 5--especially unit N72 and group 679--have launched a campaign to dissuade cadres and soldiers from drinking alcohol (both at home and during festivals) and this campaign has been welcomed by them. Some units have earnestly taken many measures to limit

and ultimately stop the soldiers' habit of frequenting taverns and drinking alcohol.

The story about the above-mentioned three soldiers of the 3d Company has inevitably reminded us of the responsibility of cadres at all levels. First and foremost, the commander must have a disciplined lifestyle to really set a good example for soldiers to follow. He must also display a high sense of responsibility by strictly controlling cadres and soldiers under his command and by seeking educational methods based on logic and sentiments to make soldiers clearly understand and strictly observe regulations and orders in force in their unit and throughout the army. Every soldier must be fully aware of the harm done by alcoholism, self-conscientiously implement health care regulations and other orders and refrain from enticing and challenging each other to drink alcohol. If all that is done, we are sure that incidents similar to the above-mentioned case of "alcohol-related death" will no longer happen.

9332/9190

CSO: 4209/98



MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAPITAL MILITARY REGION FORCES STUDY NEW PENAL CODE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen Lu Giang, Commander of the Capital Military Region: "The Capital's Armed Forces with the Task of Implementing the Penal Code"]

[Text] The penal code is a perfect legal document recalling the concentration and unification of every issue dealing with crime, punishment and the administration of punishment, and totally expressing the penal policies of our party and state during the present revolutionary period.

The struggle against criminals and law violators in the army is an extremely important task in assisting to protect and raise the combat strength of the armed forces in general and of the armed forces of the Capital Military Region in particular. During the process of mission achievement, the task of elevating the concept of disciplined organization and law and upholding the fine qualities of "Uncle Ho's troops" is one of the reasons directly creating the strength which allows the armed forces to overcome every difficulty and without minding sacrifice and severe hardship, to outstandingly complete the mission. The people's army is a sharp and reliable tool of the party and the proletarian dictatorship state with a responsibility to protect the party, the government, the people and the law. Therefore, the armed forces must set the example in strict compliance with the law of the state aimed at contributing toward completion of the two strategic missions.

In order to have conditions for fully developing socialist collective ownership rights in complying with state law, a thorough and complete understanding of the basic viewpoints of the party as expressed in the penal code is an important and foremost requirement.

With a profound recognition of the problem above, immediately after the draft of the penal code was presented for the combined opinion of the people along with the armed forces of the entire country, the Capital armed forces accepted it with high responsiveness, unanimity and agreement. A phase of political activities was begun in the main force troops units and among the militia and self-defense forces. Through this, their level of understanding about the law was raised, and many opinions on the draft bill were contributed. At the same time, the discipline of the military region armed forces became stronger.

Under the supervision of the Ministry of National Defense and the Political General Department, the Capital Military Region administrator that, before the Penal Code becomes effective, a phase of political activities be initiated with the purpose of:

1. Causing the cadres, soldiers and national defense workers to clearly understand the objective, significance and mission of the Penal Code.

2. Firmly grasping the fundamental viewpoints and elements of the Code and specifically studying the themes of the code's chapters and clauses, especially Chapter XI, the chapter on the crimes of violating the duties and missions of military personnel.

3. On the basis of raising the recognition and building the concept of respect for the law, upholding the spirit of socialist collective ownership, and conscientiously and strictly complying with the laws of the state and the laws and regulations of the army, actively participate in the struggle to prevent and resist criminals.

4. The Military Region will revamp the organization of legal sectors (criminal investigation, control organs and military region military courts), and military region inspection sectors in order to raise the quality of the law in the investigation, prosecution and punishment of criminal acts precisely in accordance with the law, and to unceasingly raise the quality of penalization in precise accordance with the lines, positions and policies of the party, the state and the army.

Legal agencies must strive to become models in compliance with the law and firmly coordinate with the inspection, court and public security sectors of the city to assist in properly achieving their function in the struggle against law violators and criminals within the capital. Along with that, the armed forces of the capital must continue to actively and firmly coordinate with the local administrative sectors and organizations to propagandize and educate the people in properly complying with the Penal Code.

Under the enlightened leadership of the party and state, with the strength and truth of the Penal Code and the socialist awareness of all of our people and army, and under the constant supervision of the Central Military Party Committee, the Ministry of National Defense and the Municipal Party Committee, the armed forces of the Capital Military Region are determinedly striving to become symbols in compliance with the law and the maintenance of discipline.

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CSO: 4209/167

10 January 1986

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

## COUNTERFEIT BICYCLE PARTS SOLD OPENLY

Hanoi HANOI NOI is Vietnamese 2 Nov 85 p 3

['Consumer's Watchdog' column by The Consumer: "Counterfeit Goods"]

[Text] If you want to discover counterfeit goods, you don't have to travel far and the inspection units are invited to visit the Hoa Binh Market and the area selling bicycle parts near there.

Among the thousands of spare parts used in the assembly of bicycles, the genuine and counterfeit items are intertwined and intermixed as if challenging the consumer. Alongside the primary products of production facilities, there are also second-hand scraps that have been "shined up and nickel plated" like category 1 items. Besides the well-known "trademarks" fabricated and printed on plastic goods by dishonest individuals, there are brands that they concoct to deceive the consumer such as: "Xuan Hoa" frames, "French-Vietnamese" sprocket wheels, etc. In reality, the Xuan Hoa Bicycle Plant does not make frames and there is no plant making sprocket wheels bearing the "French-Vietnamese" brand name. There is also a type of ball bearing that requires constant shining and is claimed to be the Hong Anh brand but is actually a "handmade" bearing made of a type of steel not meeting the precise requirements.

These types of counterfeit goods are known by many, including the market management agencies. However, no one has taken care of the problem. Merchants here are often fined for having no business license and failing to post prices but not for selling counterfeit goods.

I think that prevention of counterfeit goods sales and distribution is an extremely important step in resisting this calamity and must be conducted in a strict and effective manner by administrative and economic methods.

TND

CVO: 0700/107

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES STRICT PROSECUTION OF BOGUS GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strengthening Market Management To Eliminate Counterfeit Goods"]

[Text] Recently, in the Hanoi market could be seen many types of counterfeit goods such as: candy, beer, western drugs, sewing machine thread, cigarettes, bicycle parts, etc. Counterfeit candy, beer, cigarettes, etc. easily deceive the customer because all use genuine wrappers, bottles and trademarks spirited out of this or that facility. Counterfeit bicycle parts are of the type for which quality cannot be assured but bear the "brand" of production facilities trusted by the customer.

Counterfeit goods create much harm, cause losses to the consumer, at times even endanger lives, disrupt the market, adversely affect the prestige of production facilities, and in addition create waste for society because of the amount of raw materials and supplies used to make counterfeit goods which the buyer must then discard. Counterfeit goods also infiltrate the stands of state stores and marketing cooperatives (such as candy and cigarettes) through the hands of low quality personnel to reduce the prestige of socialist commerce and disrupt the management task. In reality, the counterfeit goods producer as well as those who connive in selling counterfeit goods are breaking the law and must be severely punished.

There are many reasons for the counterfeit goods phenomenon. First of all, it is due to a number of unsavory individuals striving to find ways of deceiving the consumer for dishonest profits. Because the management of product seals, wrappers, molds, etc. in a number of production facilities and printing plants is still lax, they can be taken for use or for sale to those manufacturing the counterfeit goods. The recognition and prosecution of this type of crime are generally not commensurate with its far-reaching damage to the market and to social life; in some locations, it is considered equivalent to not having a goods license or not posting prices. The crimes of manufacturing, receiving and dispensing counterfeit goods are much more serious and must be appropriately punished in accordance with the law.

From a clear recognition of the harm of the counterfeit goods calamity, coordination between related sectors must be organized to achieve prompt cessation and elimination. Besides strengthening product management in the production facilities, it is also necessary to firmly manage wrappers and labels in the factories, enterprises, cooperatives and plants engaged in the contract manufacture of labels and wrappers. The situation must end in which workers and

cooperative members obtain labels and wrappers from the facility or product seals and sell them or use them to produce their own goods. The old labels, wrappers and molds no longer used must be carefully stored or destroyed while being witnessed by a council of responsible members. In market management, attention must be given to the discovery of those manufacturing counterfeit goods and those conniving to infiltrate counterfeit goods into the stands of socialist commerce. During prosecution, the crimes of making and dispensing counterfeit goods must not be confused with the ordinary violations of business regulations. It is necessary to develop the collective ownership spirit of the cadres and people to assist the inspection and market management forces in discovery and in prompt and accurate prosecution.

The elimination of counterfeit goods is an objective in the market management task, both to protect the rights of the consumer and the prestige of the production location, and to assist in human education and social wholesomeness.

7360

CSQ: 4209/167

10 January 1986

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

## INDOCHINESE SYMPOSIUM ON PRIMARY EDUCATION CLOSES

BK141721 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 14 Dec -- A symposium on "Educational needs of the children in the 0-6 age group" of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea ended in Hanoi today after six days' sitting.

Among those present at the closing ceremony were representatives of Vietnamese offices and branches concerned, and Vietnamese and foreign journalists. Also present were the [words indistinct] the UNICEF office in Vietnam representatives of the UNICEF offices in Laos and Kampuchea as well as UNICEF advisors [word indistinct] experts in child care and education.

The symposium heard reports on child care and education in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Lao, which were delivered respectively by Mrs Dinh Thi Can, director of the Vietnam Mother and Child Care Commission, Mrs Chey Kanha, vice-minister of Public Health of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Mr S. O. Nhouthanathi, head of the Pre-school Education Commission under the Lao Ministry of Education.

The participants also heard reports by UNICEF advisors and experts scientific know-how and experiences in child care and education at home, at creche and kindergarten in training nurses and in organizing services for children, as for illustration, they toured many creches. Kindergartens and nurses training schools in Hanoi. [paragraph as received]

In her closing speech, Mrs Dinh Thi Can, head of the Vietnamese delegation, said that the success of the symposium would be a good start for practical activities in the work of child care and education, for the constant development of the cooperation in this domain among the three Indochinese countries, and for more effective assistance from UNICEF.

The three delegations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the UNICEF representatives agreed on a program of action for the coming period in order to improve the quality of child care and education in the three countries.

Speaking at the symposium, Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, expressed sincere thanks to UNICEF, and other international organizations and fraternal countries for their effective assistance in the recent past in the child care and education of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4209/163



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

DOCTOR INTERVIEWED ON MEDICAL CONGRESS IN U.S.

OW160801 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 16 Dec--Prof Dr Luong Si Can, director of the Vietnam Institute of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology [ORL], last summer attended the 13th World Congress of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology of the International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies [IFOS] held in Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A. Recently he talked to VNA on his participation in the congress.

[VNA] Professor, what was the main topic discussed at the 13th World Congress of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology?

[Answer] The 13th World Congress of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology was held in Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A. from May 26-30, 1985 with the participation of more than 2,000 representatives from 78 member countries. 1,125 papers were presented together with 181 scientific films, and 150 video tapes. This is a major world congress that was very helpful to ORL specialists in that it enhanced their professional knowledge and promoted their cooperation.

[VNA] Did Vietnam benefit from the congress?

[Prof Can] Of course we did. In particular, at this congress Vietnam became a full member of IFOS.

[VNA] Did you have many contacts with your American colleagues?

[Prof Can] Before the recent congress, I had been invited by our American colleagues to the annual congress of the American Senior Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Society, the Academy of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, the Broncho-esophagological Association, the Academy of Otolaryngological Allergy, the Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and the Neurotology Society. It was held at the same place as the recent one.

[VNA] You were invited to make a tour?

[Prof Can] Yes, I visited some major hospitals and some well-known universities and also an ordinary hospital, the Harlem Hospital in New York. The American Medical Institutions are well equipped for diagnosis and treatment. High technologies are widely applied and research is adequately funded.

[VNA] What is the present situation of the oto-rhino-laryngological branch in our country?

[Prof Can] Our country is still poor, so the shortage of equipment is inevitable. But in spite of all difficulties, we have managed to set up an oto-rhino-laryngological service throughout the country. Inspired by high dedication to our profession and encouraged and assisted in many ways by the government, we have been able to handle common ORL diseases. At some major health centers and big hospitals, we have succeeded in treating difficult cases of ORL left by the old regime, and inherent in any under-developed agricultural country such as intra-cranial complication of mastoiditis and foreign bodies in the esophagus and the respiratory tract...The institute has made its utmost to use modern techniques with modifications to suit Vietnam's conditions and the result obtained so far have been very inspiring. In some respects we have attained the level of developed countries.

[VNA] What about the international relations of your institute?

[Prof Can] Through the department for foreign relations of the ministry of public health, our institute is maintaining contact with the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation with Vietnam with Prof Mrs Judith Ladinsky as president. We have agreed on several forms of cooperation and assistance.

Prof Dr Luong Si Can has had many successes with tympanoplasty for the treatment of otitis media and deafness surgery including stapedectomy and endolaryngeal micro-surgery.

Prof Dr Luong Si Can and his colleagues have been conducting research on oto-rhino-laryngological cancer especially naso-pharyngeal and pharyngolaryngeal cancer. They have produced several allergens to treat ORL allergy of late, they have used acupuncture anesthesia in ORL surgery with satisfactory results. At the Phono-audiology Center of the institute, they are studying methods of functional rehabilitation of deaf-mute children to be applied at schools for deaf mutes.

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CMD: 4209/163

10 January 1986

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

## BRIEFS

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS U.S.--Hanoi VNA 14 Dec--The Vietnamese Government and people resolutely support the right to self-defence of the Nicaraguan people in their heroic struggle for sovereignty, territorial integrity, the right to life and self-determination, said the acting head of the Vietnamese representation to the United Nations, Bui Xuan Nhat. Speaking at an ad hoc session of this organization on Dec 11, Bui Xuan Nhat strongly condemned the U.S. Government's recent acts of aggression against Nicaragua, stressing the serious effects of the U.S. supply of surface-to-air missiles to the reactionary forces, thus making the situation in Central America ever more strained. He said that the U.S. acts are a challenge to all nations, big and small, and a brazen violation of the U.N. charter and international law. These acts also undermine Contadora's efforts and run counter to the aspiration of the people in Central America and other parts of the world, he added. [Text]  
[Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 14 Dec 85 OW]

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CSO: 4209/163

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN HUU THO ATTENDS VACCINATION CAMPAIGN START

BK151623 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 Dec -- A nationwide enlarged vaccination campaign for the 1985-88 period was inaugurated at a grand ceremony here this [word indistinct].

The function was attended by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council and president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health, and leading officials of various ministries, services and offices.

Representative in Vietnam Paul Loidlaudat, and the UNICEF representatives in the region, Laos and Kampuchea, the representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Vietnam, Dr Zia-ul Islam, and representatives of various foreign embassies and other international organizations here also attended.

In his inaugural speech, Dr Dang Hoi Xuan said that in its program of "health for everyone till the year 2000," WHO is sponsoring "enlarged vaccinations" campaigns against contagious diseases of children, notably tuberculosis, paralysis, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough.

On the basis of the results obtained by Vietnam in this field over the past decades, he said, the Vietnamese Government has accepted the proposal of the UNICEF director general of LAUNCH an enlarged vaccination program for Vietnamese children so as to draw experience for the other countries in the region. He said December 15, 1985 marked the beginning of a week of enlarged vaccination in Hanoi and a number of other cities. The program for nationwide enlarged vaccination will last until 1988. Speaking at the ceremony, Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho thanked all the diplomatic missions and international organizations for their precious assistance. He called on all state organs, services and administrative bodies to strictly implement the instruction of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and carry this campaign through the success.

Nguyen Huu Tho and the other officials present later witnessed the administering of the first anti-paralysis vaccines to children of Ly Thai To Ward, Hoan Kiem Precinct.

Also today, thousands of children under 36 months of age in Hanoi were brought to 260 vaccination stations.

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CSO: 4209/163

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

PRICE HIKE FOLLOWING CURRENCY EXCHANGE REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ngoc Nam: "Hanoi's Market in the Past Few Days"]

[Text] Though having to concentrate on the urgent central task of withdrawing and exchanging money, the Hanoi municipal party and people's committees have considered market management important. The Hanoi commercial sector--especially the grain, food and general merchandise shops--have been selling goods during normal working hours. Early in the afternoon of 14 September, many shops of the Hanoi commercial sector--such as the Bo Ho and Cua Nam department stores--posted dual price lists in two kinds of currency with the state-fixed exchange rate of 10 former dong for 1 new dong, thus creating favorable conditions for customers to use both the new currency and the old banknotes of less than 10 dong denominations. This timely move effectively set the people's mind at ease and won their confidence in the state policy of issuing new banknotes and withdrawing old ones. At the same time, this measure had the effect of refuting the false rumor that "the old banknotes of less than 10 dong denominations have lost their value and will also be invalidated" which was launched by bad elements to confound and prompt certain people to use old banknotes to buy goods from them at higher prices than if buying with new banknotes, thus enabling these bad elements to make a profit and disrupt the market.

Apart from this positive aspect, some unwholesome practices were seen in Hanoi's market in the first few days. First of all, private individuals in the servicing sector arbitrarily raised prices. In the past, they sold a bunch of vegetables at the price of 10 or 12 old dong but now charged 5 new dong (equivalent to 50 old dong); formerly, they sold each kilogram of beef for 400 to 450 old dong but on 14 September (the day of currency exchange) they raised its price to 400 new dong (equivalent to 4,000 old dong); the price of a bowl of beef and noodle soup which was formerly between 30 and 50 old dong jumped to 10 new dong (equivalent to 100 old dong); customers were requested to pay 2 new dong (equivalent to 20 old dong) for a haircut which formerly cost only 12 old dong; and people had to pay 1 or 2 new dong (equivalent to 10 or 20 old dong) for inflating a bicycle tire, which formerly cost only 2 old dong. We understand that private traders unilaterally raised prices and disrupted the market because, by nature, they were inclined to make a profit without thinking



about serving the people. But it is regrettable that some restaurants and beverage shops belonging to marketing cooperatives and even state stores were also inspired by commercial motives; they also unilaterally raised prices and "forgot" that their goal was to serve the people and that their role was to act as the leading force in the organized market. On the morning of 14 September, the restaurants in Hang Bai and 20 Ngo Quyen St charged between 30 and 40 old dong for a bowl of beef and noodle soup which barely contained any meat. In the first 2 days, the restaurant in Cau Giay, Tu Liem District, doubled the price of a bowl of beef and noodle soup and pig's tripe soup without making any qualitative or quantitative change. The food counter in Hotel No 2 in Duong Thanh St also unilaterally hiked beverage prices.

Thus, on 14 and 15 September, because of our failure to promptly and actively take energetic measures to manage the market, private traders and some employees of shops belonging to marketing cooperatives and state stores took advantage of this shortcoming to destabilize the market. Aware of this situation, the Hanoi People's committee quickly ordered the public security, commercial and tax sectors and the ward and district administration to cooperate closely in intensifying market management. Market management teams urgently went to all markets to strictly control the sale of goods by private traders and to compel them to sell at state-mandated prices. Concerning shops belonging to marketing cooperatives and state stores which unilaterally raised prices, the market management forces conducted investigations, drew up official reports and took appropriate measures to deal with them. Cadres, workers, civil servants, army men and the people warmly welcomed these acts and enthusiastically coordinated with the market management forces to oppose unilateral price hikes by private traders in all markets. The efforts of the commercial sector (vegetable, fruit and food corporations) to increase the volume of vegetables by one-half and even to double it and to increase the quantity of meat by more than 10 tons also contributed notably to stabilizing prices.

However, a problem which the market management forces have not yet taken care to resolve is the fact that the service charges for haircuts and vehicle parking and tire inflation and the prices of fresh food products, such as vegetables, fruit and eggs sold by cooperatives and private individuals, are still much higher than the directed prices. Most people are hoping that the market management forces will pay attention to controlling and tightly restricting these negative acts.

Generally speaking, to date the Hanoi market situation has been basically stabilized and the prices of staple commodities and many industrial goods have remained normal. However, the market situation may fluctuate again in the near future because speculators and illegal traders are still seeking by all means to raise prices to make a profit. To sell rice at a higher price, they have launched the rumor that the recent flood and waterlogging have reduced the yield of grain crops. Moreover, they have alleged that "in the near future when the state implements the new wage

system, the prices of all goods including grain and food products will increase 10-fold;" they do so to induce "foresighted" people to stock up goods by buying from them at the current prices, thus enabling them to accumulate more new banknotes for use as capital to do illegal business and disrupt the market. Therefore, despite the gradual stabilization of the market situation, market management is still a very important and urgent task which requires the Hanoi socialist commercial sector rapidly to reorganize production and socialist trade and to master the market and which demands that the market management forces continue their activities to fight successfully against tricks designed to disrupt the market to make a profit.

9332/9190

CSO: 4209/98

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY STRENGTHENS MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "An Important, Urgent Task--Strengthen Market and Price Management, Resolutely Fight Speculation, Smuggling"]

[Text] Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City the guidance committee for market transformation and management of the southern region held a meeting on ways to strengthen market and price management and struggle against speculation and smuggling.

Vo Van Kiet, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the meeting.

Since the sixth central meeting of June, 1984, market and price management has proceeded with vigor. In the southern region, it is closely linked to the effort to strengthen socialist trade forces, accelerate transformation and reorganization of private merchants through transitional forms (business cooperation between the state and private traders, commission retail and organization of merchants into commodity groups, etc.), energetically struggle against speculation, smuggling and illegal commerce and strictly punish those undermining and disrupting the marketplace. As a result, discipline has begun to prevail.

Flexible prices relatively close to production and business realities and apt to strongly speed up production growth and enable state trade to acquire more and more goods, have come to dominate the market, especially the grain and food market, serving the people's livelihood fairly well. Compliance with price discipline in state business organizations has increased. Competitive buying and selling between localities has gradually gone down. Regulations on price posting and on buying and selling at posted prices were strictly implemented at many places, including state stores, marketing cooperatives, business cooperatives and private outlets. In recent days, many localities including Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai and Hau Giang, have vigorously exerted control and resolutely and promptly addressed violations of regulations on prices and market management. Some localities have achieved good results in setting up worker control units with the aid of mass organizations and in stimulating the masses to take part in inspecting and exposing business organizations--state-run and private alike--engrossed in market management and

price violations. Instances of arbitrary price gouging, especially during the recent drive to exchange old currency for new currency, were appropriately prosecuted.

Since the currency exchange, however, the market and price situation has experienced complex changes. Speculators eager to disrupt the market and enemies bent upon taking advantage of the new prices-wages-money policy to sabotage our national economy and frighten the people, have systematically bought up and hoarded merchandise, mostly staple commodities, causing prices to shoot up. Failure to maintain market prices could unsaddle the new price system and reduce the actual value of wages and the new currency purchasing power. Therefore, a central and urgent task for market and price managers now is to leave no stone unturned in keeping prices steady, controlling the market and fostering the wholesome effects of the new prices-wages-money policy--in concrete terms, successfully protecting the value of new currency and new wages, speeding up production and circulations growth and stabilizing living standards toward stabilizing the economy. While implementing these important economic measures, we should intensify state proletarian dictatorship and the laboring people's role as master in price management. Strict price discipline should be enforced in state management and business organizations. State-run and private stores should post prices and purchase and sell goods at posted prices. Management of all commodity prices and circulation costs in the market, especially the grain market, should be strengthened. Recent experiences in many localities clearly indicate that in order to successfully accelerate socialist transformation and price management in compliance with the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee, we should resolutely and patiently struggle against speculators, smugglers, dealers in prohibited goods and counterfeiters. Since mid-1984, due to correct awareness of the situation, southern localities have strengthened guidance and have achieved active results in the process.

Smuggling in the region has obviously decreased as a result of a strong and resolute struggle by the state and people, under VCP leadership; nevertheless, the situation still remains complex and serious in many areas and along many communication lines--along the border, on railways, in the air, on sea lanes and off-the-coast floating markets. Equally complex is the bad practice of speculation, which often goes hand-in-hand with violators of socialist property. Embezzlers in organs and enterprises keep stealthily supplying goods to outside speculators engaged in disrupting prices, the commodity situation, our currency and the marketplace. Speculation and smuggling have caused considerable damage to the economy, political security, social order and safety, and cultural and ideological progress, and is closely linked with the enemy multiform sabotage plot.

Recapitulating the meeting, Vo Van Kiet emphasized that market transformation and management, as stipulated by the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee should be carried out more homogeneously and in conjunction with organization of socialist trade. Cadres, party members and the masses should be made to clearly understand that speculators and smugglers are main targets for strict isolation and elimination. For a long time, he stated, we have had a flexible policy, focusing on education and exhortation. But

speculators and smugglers have not ceased disrupting the marketplace, showing their true colors as saboteurs of the economy, the laboring people's livelihood and national development. Only by struggling to eliminate them can we succeed in protecting national development, security and internal strength.

Revolutionary dictatorship should be used to ruthlessly punish smuggling and speculation ringleaders and destroy their organizations and hideouts. At the same time, we should fight negative phenomena within party and state organs and mass organizations, depriving smugglers and speculators of their traditional support. Currently, there still exist some backward and denatured cadres and party members colluding and associating themselves with speculators and smugglers, thus lending a hand to economic saboteurs. This is no longer usual backwardness. They should be severely punished, Vo Van Kiet stated.

9213/12980

CSO: 4209/90



AGRICULTURE

NORTH STRIVES TO PRODUCE 8 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Plans, Measures Enabling 1985-1986 Winter-Spring Crop To Produce 8 Million Tons of Grain--Converted to Paddy Equivalent"]

[Text] On 3 and 4 October 1985, the Ministry of Agriculture met in Hanoi with some related sectors and agricultural service directors from northern provinces (from Nghe Tinh northward) to review results of the 1984-1985 winter-spring crop and discuss measures to overcome consequences of the recent floods and to accelerate the winter and 1985-1986 winter-spring crops.

Winter-spring crops in the past 5 years (1981-1985) have achieved fairly good results, especially rice, with later harvests already surpassing earlier ones. The 1984-1985 winter-spring crop was the biggest success in all three respects--sowed and transplanted area: 1,762,000 hectares, a 6.3 percent increase over the previous year; yield, 35.2 quintals per hectare, exceeding norms by 1.44 percent; and volume production exceeding norms by 1.3 percent. However, winter-spring subsidiary food crop production has not yet been truly stable. Although corn has achieved progress in both sowed and transplanted acreage and output, subsidiary food crop acreage has generally decreased; similar shrinkage has severely affected many industrial crops, especially sugarcane. Buffalo, cattle and pig raising still encounters difficulties. Rains, storms, flooding and waterlogging during the 10th month season heavily damaged a rather large rice area from Binh Tri Thien northward, causing a direct impact on grain supply in the coming months. The 1985-1986 winter-spring crop is important, particularly for the northern provinces, which are counting on it to make up for the 10th month crop losses. Plans for the coming winter-spring season include an increase of the sowed and transplanted area by 15 to 16 percent--including a 15 percent increase for rice and an 18 percent increase for subsidiary food crops--with a view to achieving 8 tons of paddy and 900,000 tons of subsidiary food crops, converted to paddy (equivalent). These plans also call for sowing and transplanting 314,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops.

To properly carry out these plans, we must urgently consider ways to allocate appropriate crop varieties and create optimal conditions for the use of land, machinery and material and technical bases. Waterlogged areas should be delimited for drainage to meet the germination schedule. Besides expanding the winter crop area, we should plant companion crops as well as overlapping



crops--those catch crops overlapping both the preceding and following ones-- in order to increase the cultivated acreage. The localities should plant all subsidiary food crop varieties on all kinds of soil to ensure winter crop expansion. They should widely disseminate the method of potato planting by splitting the tuber open and cutting buds to get more sprouts and that of sowing corn in calabash areas for subsequent planting on wet soil, creating favorable conditions for the winter-spring season to attain the highest results in terms of acreage, yield and volume of production.

To that end, the sectors of agriculture, water conservancy, electricity and coal and the Chemical General Department should achieve close coordination.

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CSO: 4209/90

AGRICULTURE

HIGH-YIELD RICE VARIETIES IMPROVE FARMING

OW140837 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 14 Dec -- The green revolution in the late 1960's brought to Vietnam new dwarf rice varieties which have short stems, give high yield but require much fertilizer. The most typical of them was ir8 (also called nong nghiep (agriculture) nn8).

The introduction of new rice varieties into Vietnam has had a great impact on the selection of rice strains and the restructuring of rice crops. On the basis of research on local rice strains and the nn8 in the early 1970's, most of the acreage under low-yield summer rice in northern provinces was planted with high-yield spring rice, thus turning the spring crop into the main one.

The nn8, originally resistant to high temperatures, if sown in the cold season will prolong its maturity period. In the spring crop, the nn8 can give 5-6 tons/ha on average on large areas and even 9-10 tons/ha on some fields.

In several spring crops, 50-60% of the cultivated land in northern provinces were put under the nn8 which has since been widely used.

New rice strains have been grown on ever larger areas, leading to changes of technical measures in sowing, tending, and fertilizing and in the fight against pests.

Many new rice varieties have been selected and put into large-scale cultivation, such as the nn71-1, nn75-2, nn75-3 and "spring-2" which are sown in early spring and the short term nn75-6 and nn75-10 sown in late spring or in early autumn. These strains give 4-5 tons/ha on average and even 6-7 tons. Particularly, the "spring-2" can yield 6-7 tons/ha and sometimes more than 12 tons/ha if appropriate intensive farming methods are used.

Thanks to the import of good strains and the selection of local varieties, cr 203, which resists brown plant hoppers and c 22, which can tolerate drought, are widely grown in the north, while in the south, nn3a (also called ir36), nn6a, nn7a, nn4b and nn5b, all resistant to brown pest are planted. These strains yield 4-6 tons/ha, sometimes 7-8 tons and even more.

A number of other rice strains are under experiment while some others have been selected and proved themselves suited to local conditions such as 1548, 1555, v12, v13, x2 and cn2 sown in spring or autumn, u9, u14 grown in low-lying fields, and c10 and br-52 sown in mid-autumn, in southern provinces, ir 13246, om84 and om85 will be put into large-scale cultivation.

In southern provinces, the winter-spring crop and the summer autumn crop are mainly sown with new rice strains. In the Mekong Delta, part of the cultivated land is planted with high-yield rice strains such as nn4b (also called ir42), and nn5b (ir48) and the rest with local varieties which are affected by high degrees of acidity. In recent years realities have proved that some local rice strains can yield as much as 3.5-4 tons/ha and some others, 2.5 tons/h, in floating-rice areas.

Research is under way on rice strains and rice pest, which actively promote the selection of new strains and the creation of a suitable system of rice strains for each crop and each production zone.

The improvement of rice strains, a precondition of intensive farming, requires coordinated action from concerned offices at home and abroad.

Before 1975, rice yield in Vietnam varied around 2 tons/ha. In the last four years, annual average increase of rice yield was 7.3 percent and of rice output, 7.7 percent, which represent a rather high growth rate in comparison and with other developing countries.

It is estimated that nearly one million hectares of winter-spring rice in 1984-85 will yield 4-5 tons/ha. If investments in agriculture is raised appropriately, the new rice strains could give higher yields.

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CSO: 4209/163

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**BEN TRE FOOD PRODUCTION**--Hanoi VNA 11 Dec--The Mekong Delta Province of Ben Tre fulfilled its 1985 food production plan, achieving an output of 500,000 tons and an average of 400 kilos per capita -- a twofold increase over the years right after the liberation. This has resulted from the stepped-up agricultural collectivization and the application of intensive farming and scientific and technical production. Ben Tre has also reclaimed 24,000 hectares left untouched during the war years, bringing rice acreage from 104,200 hectares with an average yield of two tons per hectare in 1975 to 130,000 hectares with an average yield of 3.5 tons in 1985. Some districts in the province have obtained 12 tons per hectare. Besides, its area under high-yield rice strains has been expanded, which accounts for half of the total cultivated field in each crop. Particularly, Chau Thanh District has put all its fields under high-yield rice strains. Now, the province has steadily solved its food problem, meeting the need of more than 1,100,000 people in the province. In the Fourth Five-year plan (1986-90), Ben Tre plans to produce from 600,000-630,000 tons of food a year with an yield of 5.2 tons per hectare. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW]

**SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP EXPANSION**--In the suburban Hanoi districts, more than 18,000 hectares of rice were left unproductive by flooding and waterlogging damages. To cope with that situation, the Hanoi VCP committee and people's committee besides guiding peasants to save the remaining rice acreage and concentrate on intensive cultivation, have taken steps to rehabilitate production and make up for losses by expanding the winter crop areas. The city has guided the districts to expand grain areas under intense cultivation and increase corn, sweet potato and potato areas to nearly 15,000 hectares and vegetables to 3,000 hectares of various kinds. To help production installations achieve high yields through intensive cultivation, it has supplied nitrate fertilizer, in addition to stable manure, according to the following formula--260 kg, 100 kg and 250 kg of nitrate fertilizer to each hectare of corn, sweet potato and potato, respectively. Technical guidance has received adequate attention. At the beginning of the season, the agricultural service sent cadres to districts to teach ways to sow corn in calabash areas, plant potato buds on wet soil and observe rules on planting density--for instance, from 1,800 to 2,000 plants per sao of corn. The municipal supply sector has sent to districts nearly 3,000 tons of fertilizer to support the winter crop while the vegetable corporation has urgently supplied a great quantity of vegetable seeds to cooperatives located on the vegetable belt. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 85 p 2] 9213/12980

CSO: 4209/90

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

PHA LAI POWER STATION--Hanoi VNA 13 Dec--The third generator unit of the Pha Lai Thermal Power Electric Station was officially put into operation at 9:50 hours on Dec 12. The combined capacity of the three generator units already commissioned reaches 330 megawatts. Total designed capacity of this four-unit Soviet-equipped plant in Hai Hung Province, about 60 km east of Hanoi is 440 megawatts. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 13 Dec 85 OW]

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CSO: 4209/163

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### BACKGROUND GIVEN ON MINORITY NATIONALITIES

BK141702 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 14 Dec -- Vietnam has some 50 ethnic minority groupings accounting for 12 percent of the population, the largest group has about one million members and the smallest only less than one thousand.

The minority peoples inhabited thinly populated regions covering two-thirds of the total land area mostly in the mid-land and mountain regions along the borders with China, Laos and Kampuchea.

All nationalities have the right to elect their representatives to leading bodies of the state. The present National Assembly has 17 percent of its deputies of ethnic minority origin. The people's councils in the highlands are exclusively made up of members of local ethnic groupings. Two cabinet ministers, four vice ministers, eight presidents and 25 vice presidents of Provincial People's Committees, 102 presidents and 220 vice presidents of district People's Committees are members of ethnic minorities. In the past anti-U.S. resistance 44 heroes and heroines of the armed forces and thousands of merit workers are of ethnic minority origin.

The state has adopted and enforced many policies to develop the economy in the regions inhabited by ethnic minorities in order to help the latter step by step catch up with the general level of socio-economic development.

The socialist trade service has been extended to all mountain regions, helping to gradually do away with the centuries-old autarkical economy in these regions and promote economic exchanges throughout the country. [word or words indistinct] the general education system ramifies to every hamlet and village. The number of pre-university courses and vocational training schools for students of minority origin has increased continually. The ethnic minorities now have more than 60 (sixty) cadres of post-graduate degree over 12,000 university graduates and hundreds of thousands of technical workers. By the end of 1983, the eleven mountain provinces had 1,800 doctors, over 4,300 secondary-level physicians, nearly 440 pharmacists and tens of thousands of medical workers compared to only 51 doctors and 36 pharmacists for the whole of Vietnam before the August revolution in 1945.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

<sup>A</sup>Lê Đức Bình [LEE DUWC BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; 1st Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 16 Oct 85 he welcomed a delegation from Ethiopia visiting Vietnam. (HANOI MOI 17 Oct 85 p 1)

<sup>A</sup>Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Head of the International Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 10 Oct 85 he welcomed an Indian Communist delegation at Tan Son Nhat Airport, Ho Chi Minh City. (HANOI MOI 11 Oct 85 p 1)

<sup>A</sup>Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he welcomed an Indian delegation visiting Vietnam from 25 Sep to 2 Oct 85. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 1)

<sup>A</sup>Ngô Quốc Chấn [NOONG QUOOC CHAANS]

Vice Minister of Culture; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association. From 31 Aug 85 to 12 Sep 85 he headed a Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association delegation to Laos for a conference on co-operation between the two countries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Sep 85 p 4)

<sup>A</sup>Nghiêm Chương Châu [NGHIEEM CHUOWNGR CHAAU]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 13 Oct 85 he was present at a marathon race ceremony organized the newspaper HANOI MOI. (HANOI MOI 15 Oct 85 p 4)

Luông Văn Chí [LUOWNG VAWN CHI], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1931 at Dieu Luong Village, Can Khe District, Vinh Phu Province; high ranking cadre of the People's Army of Vietnam; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 2 Oct 85 at the 108th Military Hospital in Hanoi. Condolences were extended by the Supreme Military Organ of Control. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 4)

Ta Quang Chiên<sup>41</sup> [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 29 Sep 85 he spoke to the Physical Education and Sports Congress in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Sep 85 p 1, 4)

Lê Chiêu<sup>^</sup> [LEE CHIEEU], Major General

Curator of the VPA Museum; on 15 Oct 85 he welcomed a Czech Delegation visiting the museum. (HANOI MOI 16 Oct 85 p 4)

Lê Cù<sup>^</sup> [LEE CUW], \*Major General

His article on "party building" in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Oct issue, was announced in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 2)

Huỳnh Cường [HUYNHF CUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 1 Oct 85 he left Vietnam with a delegation headed by the Chairman of the National Assembly, Nguyen Huu Tho, to visit Hungary, the CSSR and the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

Trần Chí Cường<sup>^</sup> [TRAANF CHIS CUWOWNGF], Major General

Deputy Director of the Rear Service General Department; on 30 Sep 85 he was present at a gathering for the Army Chief of Staff, Senior General Le Trong Tan, to meet the Army athletes participating in the national sports congress. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

Nguyễn Trọng Dân<sup>^</sup> [NGUYEENX TRONGJ DAANF], \*Colonel

His article "Binh Tri Thien and Building National Defense at The Provincial Territory" in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NAHN DAN was announced in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 2)

Đường Văn Đạt<sup>^</sup> [ZUOWONG VAWN ZAATJ]

\*Director of the Central Administrative School; recently he reported the training results of cadres at a conference in Ha Tuyen Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Sep 85 p 1)

Phạm The Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES DUYEETJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy Director and Secretary General of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he was listed as a member of the funeral planning committee for the late Nguyen Duc Thuan. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Oct 85 p 1)

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; on 1 Oct 85 he received a visiting delegation of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 1)

Nguyen Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Deputy Director and Secretary General of the Vietnam Institutes of Sciences; on 23-27 Sep 85 he headed a delegation to the 14th conference of academies of science in Poland. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Oct 85 p 4)

Phan Minh Đạo [PHAN MINH DAOJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuan Hai Province; recently he attended a meeting organized by Physical Education and Sports General Department. (THE DUC THE THAO 22 Oct 85 p 3)

Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS]

\*Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 18 Sep 85 he attended a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the foreign Affairs Sector. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Sep 85)

Nguyễn Văn Hạnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANHJ]

Vice Minister of Education; on 26-27 Sep 85 he attended the second National Youth Literature Conference in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Hoàn [NGUYEENX HOANF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Lam Dong Province; recently attended a meeting organized by Physical Education and Sports General Department. (THE DUC THE THAO 22 Oct 85 p 3)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOCX HOANF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Proselytizing [and Front] Department of the Central Committee; on 25 Sep-2 Oct 85 he welcomed a visiting delegation of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 1)

Trần Thị Nhi Huỳnh [TRAANF TUIJ NHIJ HUWOWNGF]

President of the Agriculture University; member of the Culture and Education Committee of the National Assembly; on 1 Oct 85 she departed Vietnam with a delegation headed by the Chairman of the National Assembly, Nguyen Huu Tho, to visit Hungary, the CSSR and the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

**Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]**

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee; on 7 Oct 85 he attended a meeting concerning the Mekong River. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 85 p 1)

**Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]**

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Central Committee of Economics [and Planning] Department; on 16 Oct 85 he attended the 30th anniversary of the State Planning Commission. (NHAN DAN 17 Oct 85 p 1)

**Nguyễn Hồng Lĩnh [NGUYEENX HOONGF LINHX]**

Editor-in-Chief of the Hanoi daily newspaper HANOI MOI; on 13 Oct 85 he inaugurated the marathon race organized by HANOI MOI. (HANOI MOI 15 Oct 85 p 4)

**Trần Văn Loan [TRAAF VAWN LOANJ] \*Lieutenant Colonel**

He was commended for his unit's participation in the opening ceremony of the National Athletic Festival. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Sep 85 p 4)

**Đặng Đình Long [DAWNG DINHF LONG]**

Deputy Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 4 Oct 85 he attended an award ceremony by the Cambodian Ambassador in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 5 Oct 85 p 4)

**Trần Đức Lương [TRAAF DUWCS LUWOWNG]**

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Technical and Science Committee of the National Assembly; on 1 Oct 85 he attended the departure of a delegation of the National Assembly leaving for a visit to Hungary, the CSSR and the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

**Trần Đình Mai [TRAAF DINHF MAI], \*Colonel**

Chief of Department 1, Geology General Department; his article "The Geology Sector Combines Economics With National Defense" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Oct 85 p 3)

**Hoàng Trường Minh [HOANGF TRUWOWNGF MINH]**

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chief of the Nationalities Department of the Central Committee; recently he attended a ceremony marking the 600th birthday of the national hero Le Loi in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Sep 85 p 1, 4)

Thép M<sup>1</sup>oi [THEPS MOWIS]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the CPV daily newspaper NHAN DAN; on 14 and 15 Sep 85 he attended the conference sponsored by the newspaper L'HUMANITE in France. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Sep 85 p 4)

Mai V<sup>^</sup>an Mu<sup>^</sup>on [MAI VAWN MUON]

Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department [PESGD] on 29 Sep 85 he addressed the First Congress of the PESGD. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Sep 85 p 1, 4)

B<sup>^</sup>ao Huy Ngoc [DAOF HUY NGOCJ]

SRV Ambassador to Japan; on 25 Sep 85 he was presented a set of new books on history of Vietnam, written by Japanese professors, in Tokyo. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Oct 85 p 4)

V<sup>^</sup>u Oanh [VUX OANH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam Collective Farmers Federation; on 20 Sep 85 he attended a ceremony marking the 600th birthday of the national hero Le Loi in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Sep 85 p 1, 4)

B<sup>^</sup>ui Th<sup>^</sup>ung [BUIF PHUNGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; member of the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; on 1 Oct 85 he left Vietnam with a delegation headed by the Chairman of the National Assembly, Nguyen Huu Tho, to visit Hungary, the CSSR and the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

Tr<sup>^</sup>an H<sup>^</sup>ong Qu<sup>^</sup>an [TRAANF HOONGF QUAAN]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; his article "Some Thoughts about the Scientific and Technological Work at Universities" appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 85 pp 6-9)

Ho<sup>^</sup>ang Quy [HOANGF QUY]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy Director of the State Planning Commission; recently he was named to be on the funeral planning committee for the late Nguyen Duc Thuan. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Oct 85 p 1)

V<sup>^</sup>o Van Sang [VOX VAWN SANGS] "Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the 40.A Recovery Group, 4th Military Region; he was commended for care of his patients. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Sep 85 p 2)



Phạm Đình Sáu [PHAM DINH SAUS]

Chief of the Music and Dance Department [Ministry of Culture]; Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Musicians Association; recently he headed a delegation to Mongolia to attend the 7th Asian Music Festival. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Sep 85 p 4)

Trần Văn Sớm [TRAANF VAWN SOWMS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Central Committee; recently he presides over a conference to organize an improved criminal affair policy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Sep 85 p 1)

Võ Văn Sung [VOX VAWN SUNG]

Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 4 Oct 85 he attended a reception given by the Czech Military Attache in Hanoi, marking the 41st anniversary of the People's Army of the CSSR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Oct 85 p 1)

Đào Văn Tập [DACF VAWN TAAP.]

Chairman of the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; on 1 Oct 85 he attended the departure of a delegation of the National Assembly leaving for a visit to Hungary, the CSSR and the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

Trần Thị Thanh Thọ [TRAANF THU THANH THOI]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; on 2 Jun 85 she attended a meeting on the achievements of Haiphong. (Haiphong HAI PHONG 4 Jun 85 p 1)

Châu Thọ Thông [CHAAU THOI THOONG]

\*Chairman of the International Department of the CPV, Hanoi Municipality; on 13 Oct 85 we welcomed a Czech delegation to Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 15 Oct 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYENX DUWCS THUAANJ] Aka Bui Phong Tu (BUIF PHONG TUW)\* deceased

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Member of the Council of State; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Member of the Standing Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions; he died on 4th Oct 85 of old age and illness (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 85 p 1)

Note: \*LAO DONG No 41. 10 Oct 85 p 1



Nguyễn Sỹ Thu [NGUYEENX SIX THUW]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently he attended a meeting organized by the Physical Education and Sports General Department. (THE DUC THE THAO 22 Oct 85 p 3)

Le Quy Thuc [LEE QUYS THUWCS] \*Colonel

Chief of the Map Department; on 24 Sep 85 he attended a meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the department. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Sep 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Phúc Thúc [NGUYEENX PHUCS THUWCS] \*Colonel

His article "National Defense Planning for the District" in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was announced in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngọc Tiên [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TIEEN] Colonel, deceased

Born in 1931 at Hai Anh Village, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Senior Cadre of the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum's Command; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 19 Sep 85 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Sep 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tiên [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Vice Chairman of the Foreign Relation Committee of the National Assembly; on 10-15 Aug 85 he headed a National Assembly delegation in a conference with a visiting French National Assembly Delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Sep 85 p 1)

Phạm Thế Toàn [PHAMJ THEES TOANR] Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Kha Phong Village, Kim Bang District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; former Deputy Chief (Political), of the Artillery Officer School, Artillery Branch; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 22 Sep 85 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Sep 85 p 4)

Trần Trung [TRAANF TRUNG]

SRV Ambassador to Mongolia; recently he accompanied Political Union Member Van Tien Dung who was visiting Mongolia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Sep 85 p 1, 4)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Central Committee Culture Department; on 26-27 Sep he attended the second national youth literature conference in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 85 p 4)

Trần Văn Tuấn [TRAANF VAWN TUAANS]

\*Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi; he was elected to this position at a meeting of the Union on 9+10 Oct 85. (HANOI MOI 11 Oct 85 p 1)

**Đào Duy Tung** [DAO F ZUY TUNGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department; on 19-28 Sep 85 he received a Cuban lecturer visiting Vietnam. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 85 p 1)

**Vuông Duồng Tường** [VUOWNG ZUOWNG TUWOWNGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the Provincial CPV Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 3 Oct 85 he spoke at a ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

**Phan Văn** [PHAN VAWN]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tay Ninh Province; his article "The importance of Coordination Between the People's Committee and the Fatherland Front Committee in Tay Ninh" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI DAI DOAN KET 25 Sep 85 p 2)

**Phạm Đức Vũông** [PHAMJ DUWCS VUOWNGJ], Colonel

His article "Strengthen Law, Heighten Discipline To Prevent Crime" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 85 pp 54-61)

**Nguyễn Xiển** [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Secretary General of the Socialist Party of Vietnam; recently he attended a ceremony marking the 600th birthday of the national hero Le Loi, in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Sep 85 p 1, 4)

**Đặng Hồi Xuân** [DAWNGJ HOGIF XUAAN]

Minister of Public Health; on 1 Oct 85 he attended the departure of a delegation of the National Assembly, leaving to visit Hungary, the CSSR and the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 85 p 1, 4)

**Nghiêm Xuân Yêm** [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Secretary General of the Democratic Party of Vietnam; recently he attended a ceremony marking the 600th birthday of the national hero Le Loi in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Sep 85 p 1, 4)

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